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AT the request of his colleagues, Dr. Lyman Abbott, the Editor-in-Chief of The Outlook, has been preparing his reminiscences. They will be published in The Outlook during the year 1914. It is in the present and the future, rather than in the past, that Dr. Abbott's interest has always lain; and he could not have been prevailed upon to write these reminiscences if he had not been convinced that an account of his experiences might help his readers to a fresh understanding of the times in which they live—of current life and thought. A letter he has written to his colleagues explains his purpose; and this letter they now share with all The Outlook's readers.

"I graduated from college in 1853, at seventeen years of age, and, after about a year spent in studying law, entered the law office of my brother in New York City. In 1856 General John C. Frémont was nominated by the newly organized Republican party for the Presidency. I was an enthusiastic Republican, and took such part in the following campaign as a boy not yet of age could, though of course my work was chiefly clerical. From that time till this I have been more or less actively engaged in the progressive life of the Nation, first as a lawyer in New York City, then as a minister settled in Indiana during the Civil War, then as Secretary of the Freedman's Commission during the first two or three years of the Reconstruction Period, then as editor, first of the 'Illustrated Christian Weekly,' later of the 'Christian Union' and The Outlook, coupling the latter work with some preaching and lecturing, and for eleven years, 1887–1898, the pastorate of Plymouth Church as the successor of Henry Ward Beecher.

"During these sixty years since my graduation a great Civil War has been waged; slavery has been abolished; temperance reform has been pushed forward with various experiments—total abstinence, high license, State administration, State-wide prohibition; the public school system has been extended throughout the Nation; the high school and the State university have been developed; woman's higher education has been initiated and women's colleges have been founded; industrial and vocational education has been established; the factory system has grown into an enormous industrial system, practically superseding the old individual industries and creating a wage system, with gigantic combinations of capital working in competition and sometimes in hot antagonism with gigantic combinations of labor; the transcontinental railways have been built; the Republic, extending from the Pacific to the Atlantic Coast, has been bound together by them, and Portland, Oregon, has been brought as near to the National Capitol as Portland, Maine, was in my boyhood, if not nearer. During these sixty years the candles and oil lamps of my childhood have been replaced, first

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by coal oil, then by gas, then by electricity; cholera and yellow fever have been conquered; the campaign against the hookworm and against tuberculosis has been begun; sanitary engineering has been created; the use of anæsthetics has enabled surgery to accomplish the impossible, and the discovery of the part that germs have played in the causation of disease has created a new science of medicine; philosophy and theology have been revolutionized by the doctrine of evolution, and the antiquity of man has been carried back thousands of years by scientific discovery; for the fall of man and his recovery has been substituted the ascent of man from a previous animal order; for the conception of God as a King has been substituted the conception of God as a Father; for the conception of salvation as the rescue of the elect from a lost world has been substituted the conception of the transformation of the world itself into a human Brotherhood, a conception which is the inspiration of the great world-wide democratic movement.

"Such is the age in which I have lived; such the world movement in which I have had a part. I have not been in advance of the age, but I have moved with it, and generally in or near the front rank. I count myself, not to have been a leader discovering and teaching new truth, but an interpreter, with some understanding of the age in which I have lived and some capacity to interpret with clearness to itself the growing thought of the age, and to indicate the direction in which we have all, sometimes unconsciously, been moving.

"I have had comparatively little acquaintance, except in the latter years, with leading men in public life. But I have had some acquaintance with other leaders of thought and action, and generally with men interested in the forward movement. I received my inspiration to the ministry from Dr. Finney, the apostle of freedom of the will to a church paralyzed by fatalism; from Horace Bushnell, the apostle of spiritual faith to a church perplexed between rationalism and transcendentalism; and pre-eminently from Henry Ward Beecher, the apostle of love to a church the inspiration of whose spiritual life was a severe and sometimes cruel conscience. My acquaintance with the temperance movement of the age was such that at the request of Mr. John B. Gough I wrote the sketch of his life to accompany a volume of his writings; my acquaintance with the revival movement of the age such that after the death of Dwight L. Moody I wrote, at the request of the family, the sketch of his life to accompany a volume of his writings. I have heard most of the great orators of America of the last half-century, and have met, more or less intimately, a few of them. My sympathies, and therefore my associations, have been for the most part neither with the radicals nor the reactionaries, but with the progressives in every reform. I have been an evolutionist, but not a Darwinian; a liberal, but not an agnostic; an anti-slavery man, but not an abolitionist; a temperance man, but not a Prohibitionist; an Industrial Democrat, but not a Socialist.

"I have never kept a journal or even a diary, nor have I kept copies of my letters, nor systematically and regularly the letters written to me. I have always been more interested in what I hoped to do or say to-morrow than in what I did or said yesterday. I could not, therefore, write a history of our times, nor even an autobiography. What I hope I can do is to write reminiscences which, in stating my own impression of my own progress, will give an impressionistic sketch of the progress of the age during which I have lived and in which I have moved. Whatever I write will have reference to the present and the future.

"By indicating the direction in which America has moved during the last fifty years I hope to do something to indicate to the coming generation the direction in which it may be expected to move in the next fifty years."

The first chapters of Dr. Abbott's reminiscences will appear in The Outlook in January

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THE WEEK

THE NEW SESSION OF CONGRESS

Last week began the first regular session of the Sixty-third Congress, and therefore the first regular session of any Congress for many years in which the Democratic party has controlled both houses of Congress as well as the Executive. The special session of the present Congress began on April 7 last and worked, chiefly over the tariff and currency questions, with unremitting vigor for eight months and until the day came for the beginning of the regular session as provided by the Constitution. This unusual continuance of Congressional activity has led to an expression of fear (quite uncalled for, we think) lest in the future Congress should grow into the habit of sitting continuously.

President Wilson's Message, outlined below, indicates what are likely to be the most important measures to come before Congress in this session: the Currency Bill, which must be passed in some form; laws to supplement or amend the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, which will be considered (at least four such bills have been introduced already); direct Presidential primaries, agricultural credits, the National attitude toward our distant possessions, the relief of seamen, the administration of the Panama Canal, workmen's compensation—such are a few of many subjects which will come before Congress.

PRESIDENT WILSON BEFORE CONGRESS

There is no doubt that President Wilson personally made a strong impression on Congress and the country by the manner and method of his Message—if it is right to call an address delivered orally a message. This personal appearance of a President talking directly to Congress not only held the attention of his immediate hearers far more closely than any formal reading by an official could possibly do, but it attracted also the attention and interest of the public at large. Certainly no Message of recent years has been more widely read and commented upon both here and abroad. Elsewhere in this number of The Outlook we reproduce many of these expressions of opinion. Both for fine quality in its English style and for the spirit of the Message there is due high praise. Moreover, the country was grateful to the President for selecting as the subjects of his address a few important and immediately pressing topics, leaving for the future and for departmental reports much that in past years has made Presidents' Messages excessively long, cumbrous, and hard to read.

The subjects to which the President thus called attention are, in the order of their presentation: peace and arbitration, Mexico, currency reform, rural credits, dealing with trusts, Presidential primaries, our duties to dependencies beyond the sea, Alaska, the employees of mines and railways, and safety at sea. As to the first, Mr. Wilson urged that the arbitration treaties now before the Senate be renewed, and rejoiced that thirty-one nations have ratified in principle our proposal that wherever differences between two nations will not yield to diplomacy the question at issue should be laid before an impartial tribunal, which should have no power to act, but whose report should be awaited and considered before the nations in dispute should proceed to extremities. The community at large, while regarding this tentative assent with respectful interest, awaits the details of the plan and a practical example of its working before placing much faith in it as a remedy.

THE PRESIDENT AND MEXICO

Naturally interest centered most strongly in what the President should say about Mexico. He minced no words in dealing with the Huerta dictatorship, and his plain speaking has aroused bitter words of resentment from Huerta. President Wilson declared that Huerta's "usurped authority" must be surrendered before peace in America is assured; that "Mexico has no Government;" that "mere military despotism" exists in Mexico's capital. Moreover, President Wilson went on to assert boldly, but with such firm assurance of knowledge as convinces one that he knows whereof he is speaking, that Huerta has been "little by little completely isolated," that "every day his power and prestige are crumbling," and that "the collapse is not far away." Then, as if in answer to the doubts generally expressed as to whether the Administration has

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any Mexican policy, and, if so, what, the President said:

> We shall not, I believe, be obliged to alter our policy of watchful waiting. And then, when the end comes, we shall hope to see constitutional order restored in distressed Mexico by the concert and energy of such of her leaders as prefer the liberty of their people to their own ambitions.

We understand this, first, to define the present policy—that is, to await events patiently—and, secondly, to indicate that President Wilson has formed a definite future policy to be applied after Huerta's expected downfall, but not such as ought to be announced in advance. It is therefore altogether unfair to say, as has been said, that Mr. Wilson is drifting without any clearly formed plan. The country will await the development of the Administration's policy with intense interest.

OTHER QUESTIONS

The argument in favor of doing justice to the farmer by adopting such systems of rural credit as exist in many other great countries is extremely well put by President Wilson and ought to receive the cordial indorsement of the country regardless of party lines. No doubt, after the passage of the Currency Bill, which in itself should be of aid to the farmers, special legislation of the kind asked for by the President will be considered by Congress.

The reference to anti-trust legislation is both brief and general. It gives absolutely no indication of the Administration's course of action except that the Sherman Law, it is proposed, is to be left unaltered but supplemented by new legislation. The President proposes to devote a special Message to the subject later.

Probably the most important, certainly the most widely discussed, paragraph in this Message is President Wilson's forceful and definite declaration in favor of Nation-wide Presidential primaries. We discuss this matter in an editorial on another page, and may here merely remark that the plan is one long favored by The Outlook, and that it was first made of National importance by the campaign of the Progressive party last year.

As regards our attitude toward our possessions over the sea, no one has better stated an essential truth than has Mr. Wilson in these words: "We must administer them for the people who live in them, and with the same sense of responsibility to them as we have toward our own people in our domestic affairs." This is admirable; but it should be added that this is the policy and this the idea pursued by three Presidents before Mr. Wilson—namely, McKinley, Roosevelt, and Taft. The implication that the Democratic régime is now first applying this principle must not be accepted. We do not believe that President Wilson wished to be understood as reflecting upon the aims of his predecessors in office. Indeed, many of those responsible for the government of the islands during the past fifteen years would join in Mr. Wilson's statement: "We must hold steadily in view their ultimate independence, and we must move toward the time of that independence as steadily as the way can be cleared and the foundations thoughtfully and permanently laid."

But a quite different interpretation of the way in which this should be applied is made by—say Mr. Bryan on the one hand, and Mr. Cameron Forbes on the other. Moreover, many who are unquestionably devoted to the principle of a government of the Filipinos, for the Filipinos, and ultimately by the Filipinos, do not believe that that will result in independence. Self-government is one thing; independence another. The present Administration's attitude toward our island possessions must be judged, not by broad theorizing, but by its appointments, by the Democratic platform's utterance, and by such acts as that of putting Filipino politicians in control of both branches of the insular Legislature.

Finally, the President urged—as to Alaska, that the Government should itself build and administer railways, for this is the key by which the storehouse of Alaska's treasures may be unlocked, and that Alaska should be given the Territorial form of government; as to the employees of mines and railways, that their safety should be assured, and a fair and effective employers' liability act should be passed; and as to safety at sea, that after the present international congress adjourns prompt alleviation of unsafe, unjust, and burdensome conditions of sea life should be provided.

GOVERNOR BLEASE, OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Governor Blease, of South Carolina, has again been actively engaged in giving aid and comfort to those who are out of sympathy with democratic ideals. His latest bid for public attention consists in the release on parole of over

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one hundred convicts—as a Thanksgiving offering to the people of his State. This power of pardon or parole is one of the greatest prerogatives given to our State and National executives. Used with some sense of responsibility towards the convict and towards society at large, it can be made a valuable ally of justice and the law. Apparently Governor Blease has little conception of what the power of pardon means or why it is granted to our Governors and to our President.

Of the persons released on this occasion twenty-eight were serving life terms for murder and twenty-eight sentences for homicide. One man released on Tuesday was in the hands of the police on Wednesday, charged with attempted murder. A second convict paroled by Governor Blease was not released by the authorities, for the simple reason that he had effected his own release from a chain-gang some two months previously. There is not much in either of these events to convince an impartial observer that Governor Blease has based the majority of the eight hundred and eighty-two pardons which he has granted since his election in 1911 either upon careful investigation or upon a correct understanding of the functions of his office. He is quoted as saying that he hopes to bring his record of releases on parole up to one thousand by this coming Christmas.

Governor Blease is now campaigning for election to the United States Senate!

THE RECALL OF A JUDICIAL DECISION

In New York State, one of the most conservative States in the Union, there has been an appeal from a decision of a Court to the people, and the people have reversed the Court. This appeal was taken as a consequence of the famous Ives case. This was the case of a railway employee who was injured in an accident, and, under the law then recently enacted in New York, was entitled to compensation for his injuries. The Court of Appeals of New York, the highest Court of the State, denied the right of the employee to obtain compensation, giving as its reason the opinion that the law was contrary to the Constitutional provision forbidding the taking of property without due process of law. Constitutional lawyers of high rank have regarded this decision as unwarranted.

This decision has furnished a classic example of the need of some method of appealing to the people to decide when the Legislature takes one view of what comes within its function in exercising the police power for the protection of the life, safety, and welfare of the people, and the Court takes another. An appeal of this sort would affect the particular law in question. Under present State Constitutions such an appeal is not possible.

What has happened in New York is something much more radical. Another kind of appeal was taken from this case, and the people have decided that hereafter the courts shall not construe the Constitution as the Court of Appeals construed it. They have adopted a Constitutional amendment which will go into effect on January 1. By this amendment they have given to the Legislature powers much wider in scope than were contemplated by the law which was nullified. In comparison with the action suggested by what has been called "the recall of judicial decisions," the action taken by the people of New York is sweeping.

The difficulty is that it has taken three years to bring about this triumph for the people's will, and in the meantime employees have been suffering injury and losing their lives, and the class of dependent women and children has been augmented. Even now it remains for the Legislature to enact a law. Bills for the enactment of such a law may be under consideration by the New York Legislature for weeks to come. After the law is finally enacted, it may then have to go before the Court. So, even though there is no possible chance for mistaking what the people of New York overwhelmingly wish, the attainment of their purpose is not yet in sight. Meantime, accidents to employees will continue. More men will be disabled. More men will be killed.

We wonder how long the people of America, who are the only self-governing people in the world on whom is imposed such a state of affairs, will tolerate it.

SECRETARY DANIELS VS. ADMIRAL DEWEY

The annual report of the Secretary of the Navy is always noteworthy. With the possible exception of the Secretary of Agriculture's report, the Navy report is the one that most interests boys as well as men.

Mr. Daniels's report is no exception to

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this rule. Indeed, it accentuates it; first, because of its almost conversational style, and, second, because of its courage. It takes courage to differ from the majority of one's own party, and Mr. Daniels does so differ in recommending the building of two battle-ships for the ensuing year.

In his report the Secretary requests authority to build two battle-ships, eight destroyers, and three submarines. But for the year's programme, says Admiral Dewey, we need four battle-ships, sixteen destroyers, and eight submarines! Of course two battle-ships are better than one, but four are better than two. It may be objected that we have not built more than two battle-ships a year. Surely. But for two years the Democrats, coming into power in Congress, have built only one a year. They preferred to spend on pensions and Government buildings, with their attendant political contracts, the money which another battle-ship would have cost.

Thus, according to the programme as laid down by Admiral Dewey, the head of the Navy General Board—a programme consistently adhered to for ten years—to provide for forty-eight battle-ships of the first line by 1920, the country is "short" two ships.

Most of the Democrats and a few Republicans object to Admiral Dewey's programme. They say that because of our geographical position we are saved from "foreign entanglements" that might lead to war, and hence we do not need as many ships in proportion as do the European Powers, more affected as they are by international rivalries. But Admiral Dewey's programme is none too strong for a Power which has our enormous mainland coast line, which must protect territorial and insular possessions, and which has now been called to greater responsibilities towards Latin America.

Two battle-ships a year are necessary. But we trust that 1920 will not arrive without seeing the deficiencies made good. The Navy General Board's programme is not extravagant. It is the minimum necessary. It must be realized.

GENERAL VILLA AT CHIHUAHUA

The victorious General Pancho Villa on Friday of last week approached close to the now unguarded city of Chihuahua at the head of his troops. Thus he can easily fulfill his recent boast that he would eat his Christmas dinner in the capital of the State of Chihuahua. Seventeen years ago, it is said, Villa fled as a bandit from the city he now controls.

Following General Villa's defeat of the Federal forces which were marching to the attack of Juarez, described last week, Chihuahua, which is nearly two hundred miles due south of Juarez, was evacuated by the Federal forces. They have probably taken to the mountain country or retreated toward Mexico City. The distressed people of the city, worn out by military exactions and lack of food, in true mediæval fashion, sent imploring delegates to the approaching victor, urging that he spare their lives and homes. Evidently not quite confident of the success of their mission, and perhaps remembering the recent fate of Victoria, which another force of insurgents destroyed, a band of refugees, including many men of wealth, fled, bearing their valuables with them, over the desert by the nearest route to the American border; their hoped-for refuge was Presidio, in Texas, just over the line from the Mexican town of Ojinaga, about a hundred and twenty-five miles northeast from Chihuahua. A caravan of forty automobiles was ordered in advance from Presidio to meet them at Ojinaga—a novel feature of a retreat in war time. As we write the refugees are said to be in sore distress, but to be slowly drawing near their asylum.

The success of the Constitutionalist forces in northern Mexico seems to be overwhelming. The probability of Huerta's maintaining his power diminishes day by day. General Carranza is moving southward from his capital city, Hermosillo, in Sonora, and is expected to occupy Guaymas; he is advancing in a line parallel to but to the west of Villa's advance to Chihuahua. Carranza is more and more the leading political figure and Villa the leading military figure in the northern revolt against Huerta.

THE BARTHOU CABINET FALLS

Last week in both the French and German Parliaments there were gravely important events. In each country Parliament "showed its teeth" and censured the Ministry in power.

In France the Ministry, headed by Premier Barthou, had obtained the approval of the Chamber of Deputies, the lower house of the French Parliament, to a proposed loan of $260,000,000, a loan necessary because

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of the extraordinary military expenditure due to the challenge offered by Germany's similar increase. Now it has been a tradition in France that *rentes*, or Government bonds, shall be free from taxation. So sure was the Ministry of the expected action of Parliament in freeing the new loan from taxation that the Ministers made the subject one of a vote of confidence.

This was the opportunity for those who wanted to overturn the Ministry. The Opposition was a curious mixture of Royalists, Imperialists, Radicals, and Socialists. They put forth the excuse for their opposition that to exempt the new *rentes* from taxation would enable those investing exclusively in Government bonds unfairly to evade the projected income tax.

The vote of confidence turned out to be a vote of no confidence. The Ministry fell. As a result of the cause of its fall, French three per cents have reached the lowest quotation in their history.

SHALL MILITARISM TRIUMPH IN GERMANY?

The German Parliamentary vote of non-confidence—293 against 54—was far larger than was the French vote. The action of the German Parliament came about in this way:

Zabern is a picturesque little garrison town of Alsace, or, as the Germans have it, Elsass. Though Alsace has been a German province since 1870, German militarism still rules it with a stern hand. Recently at Zabern the recruits of a regiment heard from their lieutenant a speech unnecessarily offending the feelings—still largely French—of the townspeople. It was a brutal speech. When it became known, the town was stirred to fury. The lieutenant was assailed on several occasions. He was forced to defend himself by threatening to shoot those who hooted him. When it was reported that he had even wounded a lame shoemaker, the only one out of a crowd of hooters who was captured, the popular demonstrations became alarming.

As if it were necessary still further to inflame the civilians, the general in command of the garrison gave vent to extremely unfortunate expressions, if correctly reported, as, for instance, saying that he would like to "trample on the *pantalons rouges*," referring to the trousers of the French soldiers.

When, finally, the streets of Zabern were cleared and civilians arrested, the inhabitants decided that they would withdraw the large funds they had voted last summer as their contribution towards the building of new barracks and drill grounds in their vicinity.

To the credit of the German press be it said that, for the most part, it has taken the part of the Alsatians. The attitude of the press led directly to the vote in Parliament.

The present moment is serious because it involves a breach between the army and the people. The German army is generally regarded as the most efficient in the world. And every one knows that the German people are the most thoroughgoing in the world. No one believes that there could be a permanent breach between such an army and such a people. All friends of Germany expected that the action of a few brutes in the army would be effectively condemned, not only by Parliament, but by the Emperor in his capacity of Commander-in-Chief. He has now shown his attitude by transferring the Zabern garrison to another place.

A GREAT BATTLE

There was fought in the city of New York on November 29 a battle which, because of the circumstances that led up to it, because of its spectacular setting, because of the strategy and prowess which were displayed by the fighting forces, because of the victory snatched from the very jaws of defeat, and not least of all because of the sufferings and wounds of the soldiers and sailors engaged in it, will be long remembered in the martial annals of the American army and navy. We refer, of course, to the annual football game between the cadets of West Point and the midshipmen of Annapolis, which the cadets won by a score of twenty-two to nine, or of three touchdowns and one field goal to the three field goals of their opponents.

Many things combined to make the game an unusually exciting and sensational one. In the first place, there had been a serious disagreement as to where the game should be played. For some years this annual contest between the Army and the Navy had been held at Philadelphia under the auspices of the University of Pennsylvania. West Point, however, this year felt that Philadelphia was too far away and wanted to play in New York; Annapolis wanted to remain in Philadelphia; it was difficult to come to an agreement, and the game was about to be given up when the

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Secretaries of War and the Navy took the matter into their own hands and decided upon New York.

Annapolis had the heavier and, it was believed from its record, the better team. It was the favorite. What may have been the hopes, fears, and expectations of the West Point players and the West Point coaches we do not know; but army people generally hardly dared hope that their team would be victorious unless something unexpected happened. And something unexpected *did* happen. In the first five minutes of play the heavier midshipmen "rushed" the lighter cadets down the field within five yards of the goal line and almost immediately kicked a field goal. It verily seemed to the spectators who sat on the Army side of the great Brush Stadium at the Polo Grounds that it was "all over but the shouting." West Point, however, "took a sudden brace" and displayed such skill, agility, and *finesse*, supported by such unexpected power and strength, that the Navy team was ultimately put to rout.

The notable feature of West Point's play was its perfect use of the forward pass. No such succession of brilliantly executed passes has been seen on any Eastern football gridiron this season. The game was a contest of agility, strategy, and manual skill against brawn and foot power, and skill was victorious. It was a demonstration both of the superior interest to the spectator and the superior effectiveness to the player of the modern "open game."

THE CASUALTIES

Although the game was an open one, the injuries were many, and, at least in one instance, somewhat serious. This was undoubtedly due to the determination and vigor of the players rather than to any intentional roughness.

Perhaps it is natural that men who are training themselves for warlike pursuits should be careless (in the exact sense of that word) about personal injury. But many of those who saw the game and observed the players who had to leave the field either because of injury or exhaustion could not help wondering whether Colonel Townsley, the Superintendent of West Point, has not some reasonable ground for his objections to the game of football and his desire to see it abolished at West Point. Certainly there is a little something of incongruity in insisting by rigorous physical examination that every cadet who enters West Point shall be physically perfect, and then permitting him to take part in a personal conflict that may break his rib, or dislocate his collar-bone, or wrench his knee so that he is permanently lame. Unquestionably the benefits of football training and discipline are very great, and it is difficult for an observer, especially one who admires the physical skill and courage displayed, to weigh in the balance the advantages and disadvantages of the game as an athletic contest.

A photograph in our picture section shows the Army cadets marching onto the field.

A NOTABLE COLLECTION OF DUTCH MASTERS

Many fine paintings by Dutch and Flemish masters are already to be found in America, and to these are now to be added the pictures of a splendid collection gathered by the late Herr de Ridder, a Frankfort merchant of Belgian birth. These pictures are on exhibition in the Kleinberger Galleries, New York City. The public has grown accustomed of late to great prices for specimens of the old masters, and it will therefore be no surprise to find that the eighty-seven pictures of this collection are valued at something like $2,500,000. Apart from a knowledge of the commercial value of the pictures, however, almost any one who has a taste for art will find rare pleasure and interest in studying this collection. The Rembrandts, of which there are three, and the Frans Hals, of which there are two examples, are the paintings that attract most attention, but there are dozens of fine pictures by lesser masters. Two of these, a landscape by Adrian van Ostade and a genre by Gerard Terborch, respectively, are shown on another page. The most notable of the Rembrandts is probably the portrait of Saskia, the artist's wife, as Flora, a subject depicted repeatedly by the happy husband of this beautiful young woman.

As to one of the portraits by Frans Hals, the comment of Dr. William Bode, the famous art critic, may be quoted: "Uprightness and benevolence are visible in every feature of the good old lady. . . . The clear cool black is here brought out with a diversity of tones such as no other painter except Velasquez was able to attain." An especially fine small portrait is that by Gerard Terborch of Herr de Graef, well designated by Dr. Bode as "a little masterpiece." An example of Jan

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Steen which has been highly prized by collectors, having been in the possession of Dutch, English, American, and German connoisseurs, is "The Siesta." A few years ago it went to Europe at the dispersal of the famous Yerkes collection; now again it may become the prize of some American home or museum. If one were to express any regret in the presence of such a fine assemblage of Dutch art, it would be that Vermeer is not represented; but one must not be captious when feasting the eyes on brilliant examples of Metsu, Maes, Cuyp, Ruysdael, Hobbema, Wouvermans, and Paul Potter. Among the Flemish masters represented are Rubens, a charming landscape and several portraits bearing his name being included, and David Teniers, five examples of whose characteristic genre pictures are to be seen in this collection.

RUSSIAN RELIGIOUS MUSIC

On the last Saturday of November the choir of the Russian Cathedral in New York City, in their vestments of dark blue, scarlet, and gold, gave in that city a concert of Russian religious music. The choir consists of about thirty men and boys. Its leader, Ivan T. Gorokhoff—a choirmaster with extraordinary power of direction—and its adult members came from Russia two or three years ago. The boys are children of immigrants.

It has sometimes been said that music in itself is neither sacred nor secular. That is true; but it is also true that there is some music which in itself is profoundly religious. That was demonstrated on that Saturday evening in Æolian Hall. Of the audience which filled the seats of that hall the great majority could not understand a word of what was sung. On the programme the translation of the words was given, it is true, but one does not derive much of a religious impression in trying to follow the words of a chorus by means of a translation wholly apart from musical notation. Yet it is rare that the congregation in a Protestant church or a Roman Catholic church is so evidently held through the medium of music by a spirit of reverence, which is the essence of religion, as was that audience that evening.

The one fact that stood out above all others in this concert was that the modern compositions sung were as obviously an integral part of that continuous stream of church music that had its rise in antiquity as the most ancient of the traditional chants.

It was music such as only Russia could have produced. In that music was implicit the sorrow of generations. Its passages of glory were of a somber glory. It was the expression of a people who not only have suffered, but who have out of their suffering developed a keen sense of beauty. In contrast to it the Anglican music which we in America have inherited is superficial. Surely such music as this counterbalances much of what is mediæval and cruel in Russia.

There is one physical reason why such music could be the product only of Russia. That is to be found in the voices of the men. It has sometimes been said that the Russian basses sound like the deep diapason of the pipe-organ. They reach incredible depths of tone, but they are not like the notes of the organ, for they are human. It is impossible for one who has never heard them to have any conception of the effect of these basses lying at the foundation of a column of tone such as the Russian choir produces.

If American church music can feel the infusion of the religious music of Russia, as American life is feeling the infusion of Russian blood, it will be immeasurably enriched.

INDIANS AND GRAND OPERA

Operas on American subjects are not unknown. Verdi wrote one, though in that case, "Un Ballo in Maschera," the setting was changed from Europe to America for political reasons. Puccini has written one and a half, so to speak, for the "Girl of the Golden West" is wholly American in setting, and "Madame Butterfly" is half American in theme. These operas are by simon-pure foreigners—both Italian. Two operas with American themes have, however, been composed by men whom we have the right to call Americans, though both were born abroad: "The Scarlet Letter," by Walter Damrosch, and "Natoma," by Victor Herbert.

It is "Natoma's" distinction to be the one opera on an American theme by an American which is still surviving. It was first produced in 1911, and this year it is in the repertory of the Chicago Grand Opera Company. It was recently given in Chicago with Mr. Herbert, the composer, in the conductor's chair. What is more, "Natoma" is not only American in subject but very

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natively American, for it uses Indian characters and the composer has made use of Indian musical motives.

One picturesque consequence of this is that Indians have shown their interest in the opera by providing Indian moccasins as an adornment for its Indian heroine. In the illustrated section of this number of The Outlook is a picture of the Indian emissaries who were charged with bringing the moccasins to Chicago.

GEORGE ARNOLD HEARN

George Arnold Hearn, who died in New York City last week, was, like his contemporary, the late Benjamin Altman, not only a great merchant but a good citizen.

Born in New York in 1835, trained under his father, who was a far-sighted and thorough business man, Mr. Hearn developed in early life the habits of clear thought, accurate statement, and quick understanding which always characterized him and contributed to his marvelous success. One of the secrets of the success of Mr. Hearn was his unfailing fairness and consideration in his relations with the people of whom he bought goods, with his customers, and his employees. He believed in the system of promotion for merit, and many who to-day occupy high executive positions in his firm began at the bottom in his establishment. It has also been for years the policy of his house—James A. Hearn & Son—to give full Saturday holidays to its employees during the months of July and August. This would be a boon to the men and boys employed by a wholesale dry-goods firm; it was doubly desirable for the women and girls employed by a retail house.

Mr. Hearn was a true philanthropist. He donated freely to many charities, and was always especially interested in the welfare of young men. He made important gifts to the Brooklyn Museum of Arts and Sciences and to Cooper Union, but especially to the Metropolitan Museum of Art. For many years he was a trustee of the Museum. To it he has given from time to time the contents of two galleries, and another gallery is filled with his loans. His gifts include no less than fifty paintings by foreign artists and seventy-seven by Americans. Among the American paintings which have come to the Metropolitan through him are Edwin Abbey's "King Lear" and the Museum's collection of Winslow Homer's art, the richest in the United States, George Inness's "Peace and Plenty," and Homer Martin's "Sand Dunes"—all by artists no longer living. The list of living American artists embraces the most eminent names.

HOW TO HELP ARTISTS

The passing away of a great patron of art like Mr. Hearn raises the question, Did he also help artists? Mr. Hearn had the four necessary qualifications—connoisseurship, generosity, energy, wisdom. Thus he helped artists in four ways. First, he knew about art; he had long made a systematic study of it; he was an intelligent and discriminating critic and helped artists by *not* praising everything they did. Second, as a liberal friend of art, he bought their best pictures, and only their best. Third, he became an energetic advertiser for struggling artists—just as in another field he was an energetic advertiser for his own business—by promoting exhibitions of their work. But, finally, his most original help was in inspiring them to do their best. Except Mr. William T. Evans, Mr. Hearn was practically the first great collector to recognize the urgent needs of an adequate representation of American art.

More than any others, we believe, these men have awakened among other critics and collectors a just and proper appreciation of American painting. This has been accomplished not altogether by gifts of pictures. Some time ago, aside from his gifts of paintings which we have just mentioned, Mr. Hearn made a princely gift of money to the Metropolitan Museum, the interest of which was to be used to purchase paintings by contemporary American artists. But—and here is a big but—the selection of a picture was not final. The purchases might be sold or exchanged for those of superior merit.

This is one way by which a true collector provides true art. He may be as generous as possible to his contemporaries, but he will remember that art is no art if it does not stand the test of time. Why bind the trustees of a gallery to contemporary examples which possibly may not wear well under that test? The true collector may show his great heart by adding continually to a public collection; but, if he be wise, he will also pro-

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vide a weeding out, if necessary, supplanting the better by the best.

THE SPUGS AND CHRISTMAS

Does the world at large get from Christmas the peace and inspiration and hearty good fellowship that rightfully belong to it? If so, what reason for the springing up and continued existence of the Society for the Prevention of Useless Giving, known as the Spugs, which frankly declares itself a medium for the amelioration of the lot of harassed humanity at the Christmas season?

Since their organization, a year ago, the Spugs have been heartily commended, ridiculed, or ignored by people, according to temperament and conviction; in most cases, probably, without much knowledge of facts on which to base a judgment.

Their object is to destroy a system of collective giving, closely resembling petty graft, which prevails in many business establishments, large and small, for the purpose of giving Christmas presents to the heads of departments by the employees. This often results in unfair taxation of working men and women on small salaries, and is most unfair in that it is called Christmas *giving*, whereas in many instances it is practically compulsory.

The Spugs are also trying to destroy the exchange system of giving between friends, acquaintances, or business associates, which is a desecration of the real Christmas spirit; for in many cases it has drifted to the level of the common "swap," devoid of feeling or sentiment.

What they are *not* trying to do is to limit real giving. They believe, above all, in the right of the individual to freedom in Christmas giving; and they urge all to give as generously as they can, not from fear, custom, expectation of favors to come, or to get rid of something that is not wanted, but for the love and joy of giving. And this giving need not be limited to material things. Sometimes the most "useful" thing in the world is a hearty letter of encouragement, perhaps a flower, or a ticket to a concert or the opera. Some people seem to think that in order to be "useful" a thing must be ugly as well.

The Spugs also believe in collective giving for an unusual event, which has its root in sympathy and a sense of human fellowship—what might be called collective giving "for the man lower down."

It has recently been suggested that the Spugs keep the initials—S-p-u-g—but have them stand for the *Society* for the *Promotion* of *Useful Giving;* for this was the flower that the founders intended should blossom from the original Spug root.

CHRISTMAS AND THE SHOPPERS

The slogan "Do your Christmas Shopping Early" has, thanks to the campaign of the National Consumers' League and its allies, become familiar throughout the Nation. The reason for this campaign is the need of relieving the women and girls employed in shops from the numbing overwork to which they are driven by a rush of shoppers at Christmas time. Indeed, the crowding of the shops by late purchasers of Christmas gifts is a crude and obvious denial of the Christmas spirit. It is dishonoring the day to cause thousands upon thousands of girls and women to dread its approach.

That they have cause to dread it, there is abundant evidence. This, for instance, is from the testimony before the Factory Investigating Commission of New York. A girl employed in one of the large department stores is speaking: "One day I was not relieved at night for supper till nearly 8 P.M., after demonstrating dolls at an aisle counter all day. I was so exhausted that I finally broke down and cried from fatigue. The millinery buyer came and asked me what was the matter, and I told him. I said I had not sat down all day, and if I could only go off the floor a few minutes I could rest, and that would stop my crying."

That is what it means to be kept standing seventy or eighty hours during Christmas week.

That this campaign is meeting with response from employers was shown at the recent meeting of the National Consumers' League at Buffalo by the announcement from the Buffalo Retail Merchants' Association declaring that they would for the first time close early on Christmas Eve, and keep open until ten o'clock only five nights preceding Christmas. The National Retail Dry Goods Association announces that it has recommended to its members to take up the matter of early closing locally, "with a view of getting all of the local concerns to close, so that no one individual concern will have to stand the loss which might result from closing on Christmas Eve." While this still leaves much to be desired, it makes a forward step in relation

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to the cruel overwork which has too often resulted—as the New York Factory Investigating Commission found again last winter—in "Christmas spent in bed" by exhausted salesgirls.

SHOP WITH MERCY

Christmas shoppers may show mercy in other ways than by shopping early. They can, for example, shop with discretion, buying what they believe the recipients of their gifts will really value. If they would only exercise foresight throughout the year, and confine their gifts to those to whom they really have something personal to give, they could restore the spirit of Christmas that they have largely lost, could bring relief to the overworked salesgirls, and could save a large part of the needless waste caused by the feverish and meaningless kind of Christmas shopping that has so largely prevailed.

To the Christmas shoppers also comes an appeal from Germany to non-Germans. It is that in buying toys they give the preference to toys made in their home lands rather than to the products of the Thuringian forest, where little children three years old work under the sweating system, producing wooden playthings for the export trade. This child labor is wholly deprived of Government inspection or restriction. The cheapness of the product alone holds the foreign market. The closing words of the appeal are: "Buy toys made in your own home lands until the time comes when the words *made in Germany* mean something else than *made by German babies.*"

This appeal is one of the results of the formation of an International Consumers' League, which includes Belgium, France, Germany, Switzerland, and the United States. Such an appeal indicates how far-reaching is the shopper's power for good or ill.

The moral of it all is, Do your Christmas shopping mercifully.

THE MINIMUM WAGE LAW UPHELD

From Oregon comes the news of the first judicial decision in the United States upholding the constitutionality of a minimum wage law. This was handed down by Judge Cleeton, of the Circuit Court of Multnomah County, who declared constitutional the law enacted by the last Oregon Legislature, through the efforts of the Consumers' League of Oregon, establishing an Industrial Welfare Commission, which was empowered to regulate the wages and hours of labor for women.

After repeated conferences, composed, as required by law, of representatives of the employers, of the workers, and of the general public, the Commission laid down rules governing women's wages and hours of labor in Portland. Judge Cleeton held that the regulation of the minimum wage for women and minors was within the police power of the State, and that the laws fixing maximum hours of labor and minimum wages are complements, the minimum wage law being necessary in some instances to make the maximum hours law effective.

The case will be carried at once to the Supreme Court of Oregon, and thence to the Supreme Court of the United States.

WHAT CONSUMERS ARE DOING FOR WAGE-EARNERS

At the Buffalo meeting of the National Consumers' League, recently held, the most important work reported for the last year was in the field of legislation shortening the hours of labor for women and cooperation in raising the age at which boys and girls may enter upon wage-earning. Four States (California, Washington, Colorado, and Arizona) have now by law the eight-hour day for women employed in various occupations, while Oregon has practically the same in one industry by regulation of its new Industrial Welfare Commission.

Other States have made progress in safeguarding women in industry. Delaware, for instance, has for the first time limited the working hours of women; Pennsylvania has reduced them from twelve daily to ten; Missouri, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, and Connecticut have widened the scope of existing law.

The new task assumed by the National Consumers' League for the coming year is participation in the work of the proposed Committee on Labels, under the Joint Board of Sanitary Control, which has been at work for some years in New York. This is in the two garment industries in which the famous Protocol of Peace has been adopted, providing for joint boards of employers, employees, and representatives of the public to determine standards of wages, hours, and sanitation. It is now proposed to provide a label in one of these industries guaranteeing that

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garments bearing the label are made under conditions required by the Protocol and approved by the several boards.

While this is a local effort, the products of these trades are sold throughout the United States, since New York is the center for the manufacture of these garments. By voting to further the proposed Protocol label whenever it is adopted, and to assume responsibility jointly with employers and employees for the validity of the label, the National Consumers' League has registered its approval of the Protocol agreement as the most just and democratic organization of an industry hitherto established.

A WARNING

A New York paper one morning last week reported (in two cases with names and places) three cases of attempted drugging of young women by the use of the hypodermic needle. In one case the girl, who had been married only a week, was watching moving pictures in a well-known theater. The seat next her was vacant, and presently it was taken by a young man. In picking up a wrap which she had dropped to the floor the young woman felt a sharp sting in her right hand. She presently began to feel faint and went to the retiring-room, which she was fortunate enough to reach before fainting. In another and precisely similar case the young woman got up to go out, and the man beside her told the usher that she was his wife and that he would look out for her. Fortunately the helpless girl's sister came down the aisle at the same moment. The Outlook has no opportunity of verifying these stories. They may be mere pieces of fiction in which too many American newspapers indulge; but they are in line with similar stories from many sources.

Things have come to such a pass, owing to the devices of the infamous scoundrels, men and women, who are engaged in the white slave traffic, that a young woman can trust no one whom she does not know. These horrible creatures assume all sorts of guises. They even wear the robes of nuns and Sisters of Charity; they feign illness; they ask to be taken to houses in cabs and helped up the steps, and then, when the door closes, the unfortunate kind-hearted girl who has helped is in the worst of all traps and exposed to a peril infinitely more dreadful than death.

Not long ago a young woman traveling on a train was spoken to by an elderly man. She refused to answer him, but he persisted. Presently he went away, and then, rejoining her, said: "You will get off with me at the next station. I have explained to the conductor that you are my daughter, and that you are out of your mind. Any resistance you make will confirm the statement." The girl fortunately had a clear head. She made no reply, but presently left her seat, went to an old gentleman in the car, explained the circumstances to him, and found that he had already heard the statement of the man who had insulted her. She then asked if he would do her the kindness to get off at the next station and stand by her until she could telephone to her father and get his answer. Fortunately this request was granted; and the girl was saved by her clearness of mind.

As things now are a young woman can accept no advances, can enter no carriage with any woman, however the woman may appear to be suffering, cannot for a moment go inside the door of any strange house. The infamous creatures who prey on young women have made it dangerous for girls and women to be helpful to strangers. All that a woman can do under such circumstances is to summon a policeman.

BIBLE STUDY IN HIGH SCHOOLS

Horace Greeley's advice, "Go West, young man," may now be profitably followed by the young man's teachers. Complaint of the pitiable ignorance of the classic literature found in the Bible that is generally shown by youth instructed in other classics, ancient and modern, has become painfully common, but we are still waiting for something to be done for it.

North Dakota has begun to do a promising thing. The initiative was taken in 1911 by the English Department of the State University, after an examination of the freshman class had disclosed a wondrous and even ridiculous ignorance of that "fount of English pure and undefiled." On recommendation of Professor Vernon P. Squires, a syllabus of Biblical study, approved by the State Educational Association and by the High School Council of all high school superintendents and principals in the State, was adopted by the State High School Board in August, 1912 Sanctioned thus by public authority, the scheme has since been in active

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operation. Written examinations by the State Board on the proficiency required were held last January and May. As to particulars: 1. Local boards are free to adopt or decline the scheme. 2. The proposed course is optional, an "elective." 3. It is assigned for study out of school hours. 4. It requires as serious work as any other course, and the same credit is given for it as for any other of eighteen weeks with five recitations each week. 5. It is limited to a general knowledge of the contents of the Old and New Testaments without any definite religious teaching. 6. As a home study it may be directed by parents and religious guides at will, and with whatever version of the Bible is preferred. 7. No text-books or books of reference are prescribed. 8. The examination papers already presented are certainly "stiff" in the sense of exacting proof of serious study; so an experienced teacher declares.

The Sunday-School Association of North Dakota was quick to see its opportunity of stopping the "leak" suffered by all Sunday-schools in the dropping away of adolescent pupils. It has given wide publicity to this hopeful movement by circulating a reprint of the official syllabus with a list of helpful text-books and other information from its headquarters at Fargo through its monthly, "Live Wires." Keen interest in the experiment has begun to stir, both in this country and in Canada.

RELIGION IN PERU

Peru is a land of religious bigotry. Yet even in Peru religious liberty is coming. The Peruvian Parliament has actually passed a bill annulling the constitutional right of the Roman Catholic religion to be the only religion recognized by the Government. Before the Peruvian Constitution can be changed, however, Parliament must pass the same bill at its next session, passage on two consecutive votes being required for a Constitutional amendment. The measure gives religious freedom to Peru, and gives to churches of whatever name an opportunity to gain standing there.

The Roman Catholic religion, adapted as it is to present-day Latin-American needs, will doubtless continue to be the religion of the vast majority of Latin-Americans. But it ill comports with latter-day Latin-American democratic development that any form of religion should be considered as exclusive in its opportunities. The very fact that the Roman Catholic bishops and priests in Latin America have considered their opportunities as exclusive has militated against their success. With the severance of the Church from the State there will come in Peru, we believe, as there has already come in France, a resultant spiritual strength which never could have been reached in any other way. The Roman Catholic Church should be divorced from any further tendency to the habits of repression which have hindered her work in the past. Those habits, together with the fact that the priesthood in Latin America has been both less well instructed and less moral than the priesthood in North America, has brought in many Latin-American countries a divorce of intellectual and ethical from religious standards—a sorry outcome to the saintly and heroic work of the early Jesuits and Dominicans in founding Latin-American civilization.

RELIGION IN GERMANY

A darkening outlook for German Protestantism as represented in the (Lutheran) State Church is impending, if we may believe the Berlin correspondent of the (London) "Christian World." According to him, the new taxes required for larger military expenditure form an incentive for secession from the Church, for from every layman who has not formally declared himself either a non-Protestant or a non-Catholic the law collects a church tax equal to a fifth of his income tax. Knock this off, and you recoup the increase in the military tax! This is the argument urged for secession. It is reported that ten thousand persons in Berlin seceded last year. Every large center of population is similarly affected, the seceders in most cases declaring that they have broken entirely with Christianity as well as with the Church.

The alarm caused among Protestants by this ebb tide is augmented by the parallel fact of the rising tide of Roman Catholicism, whose adherents already form one-third of the population of the Empire. In hitherto strongly Protestant regions the census shows a steady increase of Catholics. The general decline of the birth rate in large towns is almost wholly in Protestant families. In the Catholic provinces families are growing larger, and "that the children of mixed marriages become Catholics goes without saying." Among Catholics the number of confirmations keeps pace with the growth of population;

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among Protestants it does not. In Berlin and other large cities participation in the Holy Communion has begun to fall off "at a calamitous rate. There are big churches in Berlin where it is rare for a man to be seen at Communion." In Catholic churches the number of communicants of both sexes is well maintained.

As to political influence, the Protestant pastor has lost it "beyond recovery," reports the "Christian World" correspondent, while that of the priest is unimpaired and effective for ultramontanism. Consequently Catholics of all ranks are full of zeal and hope for the restoration of German obedience to Rome, and Protestants are correspondingly depressed.

But the outlook is by no means all dark. Light dawns in the growing conviction that there must be a revival of spiritual life to redeem the Church from its secularization and reliance on the State. An earnest of its coming is seen in the formation of *Gemeinschaften*, little societies outside of the Church for worship in fervency with the spirit of the Reformation. The future may be on their side rather than with those Liberals who propose to stop prosecutions for heresy and to modify the creed to satisfy remonstrants.

PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARIES

In the President's compact address to Congress the most significant passage is that in which he advocates Federal legislation to establish Presidential primaries. It is the most significant, for it is the place in which he most clearly draws the line which separates the liberally minded from the conservatively minded, and takes his stand squarely with the liberals.

That The Outlook is among those who welcome the proposal its readers are aware. Over a year and a half ago, in May, 1912, before the Presidential nominations were made, we declared, not only that in no future campaign would a Presidential candidate "be nominated by the old-time system of convention delegates manipulated by party leaders or bosses," but that, in order to insure the selection of a Presidential nominee by the choice of the voters fairly expressed, a National law relating to Presidential primaries and controlling the action of party organizations was desirable. In regulating the details of the primaries, we then held, and still hold, that there should be allowed variation sufficient to apply different regulations to the differing conditions of the several States, so that a State, for instance, predominantly urban might have regulations quite unnecessary in a State predominantly rural; but the question whether Presidential candidates should be chosen by primary vote should no longer be left to the decision of the several States, but should be made Nation-wide by National action.

Even those, however, who dissent from this view must acknowledge that in propounding National legislation for Presidential primaries the President has shown his ability as leader, for the leader is not necessarily one who originates issues, but the one who, discerning the issues appropriate to the times, selects those most appropriate and makes them the center of action.

The Presidential primary is simply the election of a candidate to the Presidential nomination of a party by the voters of that party.

It may be either direct or indirect. If it is direct, the voters express their choice among the candidates explicitly; if indirect, the voters vote for delegates (corresponding to the electors in the Electoral College), who are pledged to one candidate or another. Last year the primaries that were held were necessarily indirect, because the nominations were finally made by delegates assembled in convention; but such primaries as were held recorded the will of the voters with close approximation to accuracy. What President Wilson proposes is the adoption of a Nation-wide system that will not merely record the voters' preferences, but will enable the voters to make their selection of Presidential nominees directly. In practice there would not probably be any material difference between the direct and indirect method. If the direct method can be made practicable, and we see no insuperable obstacle to its practicability, it will of course be preferable; but if it cannot be made practicable, we see no reason why party delegates cannot be made to carry out the expressed will of the people through a Presidential primary system as the members of the Presidential Electoral College carry out the will of the voters expressed on election day.

There are two essential elements in the President's recommendation: first, that the nominations be made by a system that will carry out, not the independent decision of delegates, but the express will of the party

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voters; second, that that system be made National by Congressional enactment.

There are two elements in his recommendation that seem to us unessential: first, that the preference be expressed directly without the intervention of a convention of delegates acting as nominating electors; second, that the party platforms be drawn up by certain designated party representatives and party candidates.

Disregarding for the present the unessential elements in this recommendation, we shall consider only the essential recommendations. We can best do that by considering five chief objections to them.

First, it is objected that Presidential primaries established by National enactment would be unconstitutional. There is competent opinion that it would not be unconstitutional. Whether it would be or not can be settled, however, only by the Supreme Court after the law is enacted. The present method by which Presidential nominations are made and Presidents elected is in its essentials unwarranted by any provision of the Constitution; and yet the Supreme Court has never been called upon to test its constitutionality. It may be doubted whether the constitutionality of a properly drawn Presidential primary act would ever be raised in such a form as to make it necessary for the Court to question it. Those who now raise this objection oppose the plan on other grounds.

Second, it is objected that the establishment of a National system of Presidential primaries will deprive the people of the stimulus, information, and inspiration of meeting together in great conventions. Apart from the fact that the sort of stimulus that has come from such conventions has been as often injurious as beneficial, and that other democratically governed countries seem not to suffer for lack of them, this objection is met by the President himself, who says that there can still be platform conventions in which the various representatives of the party can meet for discussing the platforms. There is no reason in the plan for Presidential primaries why, either by the adoption of President Wilson's plan or by the voluntary rules of party organizations, some kind of platform conventions, if properly arranged, may not supply all the inspiration and personal contact needed.

Third, it is objected that the people will not trouble to come out and vote at the direct Presidential primaries. The reply to that is that any function which is atrophied from disuse can be revived only by use. The way to bring people out to direct Presidential primaries is to convince them by practice that they can have a direct and influential voice in this way in choosing their Presidents.

Fourth, it is objected that by the Presidential primary system we shall have an enormous cloud of candidates to choose from. Experience again shows that this objection has no weight. Preceding the old-fashioned National nominating conventions there is always a campaign of public opinion through the newspapers and through public meetings and personal solicitation. In this way last year the Democratic candidates were practically narrowed down to Harmon, Underwood, Clark, and Wilson. In the same manner before the Presidential primary the friends of the various possible candidates will carry on their propaganda through the newspapers and other channels, and by the time the primary comes the contest will be narrowed to two or three candidates.

These two objections, the third and fourth, moreover, are inconsistent. If the people are not going to take the trouble to vote in Presidential primaries, they are not going to take the trouble to get up petitions and thereby put a lot of useless candidates upon the ballot. Candidates are the product of public interest, and if the public is interested enough to nominate by petition it will be interested enough to vote.

Fifth, it is objected that Presidential primaries are dangerous because the people have neither the time, the intelligence, nor the determination sufficient properly to select their Presidents. This is the real crux of the opposition. If this objection is true, then the whole democratic experiment in this country is a failure and ought to be abandoned. But experience shows that it is not true. The same objection was urged in England against popular franchise in the days of the Reform Bill and the corn laws. It was raised by our forefathers in providing that the people should not directly elect their Presidents. From the early days of the Republic they have in effect directly elected their Presidents, and almost invariably with extraordinary success. The experience of 1912 shows what

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may be done. Presidential primaries were employed in that campaign for the first time, and with marked success.

President Wilson's proposal for Presidential primaries has furnished another revelation of the fact that the country is dividing on other lines than those which formerly separated the parties. Republicans and Democrats oppose it; Republicans, Democrats, and Progressives approve it. The temperamental conservatives—those who sincerely distrust democracy, that is to say, the ability of the common people to decide questions for themselves, to delegate the administrative power to representatives of their own choice, and to choose those representatives with intelligence and good judgment—are genuinely alarmed by the President's proposal, and regard the Presidential primaries as really dangerous. The comparatively few who consciously desire to maintain special privilege for their own benefit, of course, are opposed to it.

On the other hand, those who are temperamentally liberals approve and support it. These are they who believe that a people who have self-government in form should have it in fact; that the American people are worthy to be trusted with real self-government; that, though the people are not always wise, it is better that they should make their own mistakes than that they should be required to endure the mistakes that the few are sure to make for them; that if they can be trusted to choose between candidates for office they can be trusted to choose between candidates for nomination; that even though it be generally acknowledged that Mr. Wilson made a better candidate for election than Mr. Clark, the people should have been allowed to select Mr. Clark if they wished to do so.

The question whether the Government shall have one system of banking and currency or another is important; so is the question whether it shall have one policy or another in relation to Mexico, or whether it will adopt a system of rural credits, or develop its natural resources, or build railways in Alaska; but more important than any of these is the question what sort of a government it shall be—whether a government in spite of the people or a government by the people. That is why, of all the issues which Mr. Wilson has laid before Congress, the most significant is this one of Presidential primaries.

THE GREAT REWARD

Dr. Crothers is one of those happily endowed men who can say serious things and give them urgency of appeal without forcing what is called "the preaching note." This is another way of saying that the author of "Three Lords of Destiny" (Houghton Mifflin Company) is primarily a man of letters. There are many sermons which belong to literature, but the sermonic form, as a rule, has other uses, and only in comparatively few hands does it take the construction and style which are characteristic of writing when it becomes a fine art.

Dr. Crothers gets himself out of the way, and puts experience, or what may be better called life, in his place; and life, even in its most informal moods, is so saturated with morality that it teaches the most unwilling observer if he have any openness of mind.

The three lectures, delivered at the Leland Stanford Junior University, on Courage, Skill, and Love, are excellent examples of making room for life and giving it the stage, so to speak. Of course there is a good deal of interpretation in them; that is inevitable. It is impossible to deal with any group of facts intelligently without using the mind, and the mind instinctively furnishes what Mr. La Farge happily called "the logic of free life."

In this little book, which may be read in two hours, Dr. Crothers brings into clear light one of the greatest and most wholesome truths, a truth the acceptance of which means both ripeness of spirit and that unshakable peace which rests on knowledge and faith. He is speaking of the fact, so notable in the lives of men who have led great movements, that their careers often seem to culminate before they have reached the end of the journey, and that there seems to come a pathetic anticlimax—a denial of the reward which belongs to great and faithful service—and so it often happens that the noblest men are overtaken, as they near the end of life, with a sense of failure, due, not to their failure to achieve what they intended, but to the failure of that achievement to bring satisfaction, and to the perception that, however great it seemed in the pursuit, it somehow seems small in the accomplishment, and the world rushes on as if nothing of special importance had happened. Dr. Crothers compares the man who has this experience to a merchant ship

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with a rich cargo in the hold, setting out on a voyage to a distant mart, fighting its way skillfully through tempests and dangers, and entering the distant haven in safety only to find the market overstocked. The cargo is safe, but it has lost a large share of its value.

This has happened to many a man who has set out with a great purpose and has accomplished it, but when it has been achieved has failed to find in it the sweetness or satisfaction which it promised. It is often said of such a man, when his deed is done and his arrow has pierced the mark, that he has outlived his generation. Dr. Crothers illustrates this pathetic experience with the story of the inventor of musical instruments in George Eliot's "The Legend of Jubal," who comes back to his native land expecting to be received as a great benefactor, and finds the youths and maidens dancing in gladness to the music of the lyres, cymbals, and flutes he has made. And when he cries out, "I made the lyre!" the multitude becomes merry, and then angry, and finally turns upon him and beats him with the very things he has created.

Of course the solution of this perennially tragic problem is not difficult, nor, on the other hand, is it easy so to master it as to find comfort in it. Individual men, however gifted, are simply parts of a great movement, instruments of a great cause. Their function is not to achieve finalities, but to help the cause forward; to make their contribution to civilization; to aid in the age-old war for the liberation of humanity; and to be glad to be servants instead of masters. If Jubal had invented a lyre upon which nobody could play but himself, his fame would have been secure; but, as Dr. Crothers points out, his art would have perished with him. He would have been remembered simply as a miracle-worker. A much nobler reward was his. He became a creator; a permanent helper of his kind; and so, while the importance of his personality diminished, the glory of his achievement increased.

In this vital process which we call life there is no pause. Nothing is stationary. In the spiritual as in the material world everything is in rapid motion. There is no longer any dead matter; there is only living force. Repose lies, not in the immovability of things, but in the greatness and consistency of the law under which they move and the power which moves them. Our peace no longer lies in final achievements; it does not rest on indestructible foundations. Dante put the great truth in a single phrase, "In His will is our peace." We do not work for ourselves; we work for humanity. Our reward does not lie in what we have done, but in the consciousness of having aided a great cause, of being part of something so much greater than our purpose at its best that it lies beyond our immediate understanding. We are parts of a growing universe; we are involved in an expanding plan. What is accomplished to-day becomes the place from which a new effort starts to-morrow; and what we need, as Dr. Crothers points out, for our peace and joy, is not the consciousness of the leaf or the branch, but the consciousness of the tree; the sense of being part of a greater whole; the joy of helping to carry out a plan, not of our invention, but incredibly beyond our power of invention.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC, LOCAL OPTION, AND SLAVERY

The subjoined letter is one of the strongest and fairest that we have received on the subject of the liquor problem. The writer is, we believe, mistaken in at least one of his statements of fact, and has drawn from his statements of fact an inference which those facts do not justify; but he presents the argument for prohibition with such evident desire to reach the truth, with such good spirit, and with such cogency and conciseness, that we believe his letter is worthy of the attention of all our readers:

In The Outlook for November 15 you oppose the action of the National Council of Congregational Churches in approving a plan for an amendment to the National Constitution prohibiting forever the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors throughout the United States. You state that such plan is not in accord with Congregational principles and that it is not the best way to handle the liquor problem. Let us see.

In 1860 the new Republican party incorporated in its platform a plank against the further extension of slavery, and repudiated absolutely the Douglas idea of popular sovereignty. Congregational New England voted for Lincoln and for this plank. A few years later, when it became evident that the result of the war would be the utter destruction of slavery in every corner of the land by National action, Congregational New England did not draw back. On the contrary, it continued to send its young men into the field, and its press and its pulpit continued to support National

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abolition. Now Henry Ward Beecher, Charles G. Finney, Dr. Bushnell, Dr. Storrs, and Thomas Wentworth Higginson are good enough Congregationalists for me, and they certainly rejected local self-government in respect to the slavery question. The Outlook, however, stands on the liquor question just where Stephen A. Douglas stood on the slavery question in 1854.

Without question that form of handling the liquor business that results in the smallest consumption of liquor is best. License is better than free whisky, but prohibition, with any sized unit, is better, so far as that unit is concerned, than license. Compare any dry village, city, or county anywhere with its wet prototype. Compare Kansas, with an annual consumption of liquor of less than a gallon per capita, with Wisconsin, with an annual per capita consumption of 64.51 gallons. Theory and experience alike teach plainly that prohibition is the only way to handle the liquor traffic. The unit should be as small as necessary, but as large as possible. There are only two arguments against a National unit. One is that the prohibition law would be violated, and the other is that the country at large has no right to impose prohibition on a community that does not want it. Neither of these has any weight. The first is answered by the fact that the license laws are violated everywhere. No doubt in some portions of the country considerable liquor would be consumed for some years under National prohibition, but would that be any worse than the present rampant violation of the license laws in those same communities? The other argument is equally empty, because at present outsiders impose the restriction of license on communities that, left to themselves, would have free whisky.

The Outlook is strongly National in all other matters. It favors the Mann Law, National regulation of the trusts, National conservation of natural resources, including water power, National legislation concerning child labor, even National game laws to protect certain game birds. Yet in this matter of the liquor traffic, to the confusion of its friends and to the joy of the liquor traffic, it changes sides. Why this inconsistency? Why this tenderness for the liquor traffic?

CLIFFORD G. WADE.

Superior High School, Superior, Wisconsin.

This is not the first time that a parallel has been drawn between slavery and the liquor traffic. Argument by analogy is not a strong form of argument, for the simple reason that the one to whom the argument is addressed may fail to see the analogy which is supposed to exist. However slavery as an institution may be characterized morally or economically—and we believe now it is universally recognized in this country as being both morally and economically unsound—it had been made a National problem by the Constitution itself; for the Constitution itself, though not using the word slavery, really recognized the fact of slavery in other phraseology. It was not a question whether it should be made a National problem by Constitutional action, but whether as a problem already involved in the National Constitution it should be treated Nationally or locally. Even though it thus had been made a National problem, there were many anti-slavery men who believed that it was doomed to extinction if the Nation could be persuaded not to extend it by positive action. This was the position of Henry Ward Beecher. Like Seward, Chase, and Lincoln, he was an anti-slavery man, but not an abolitionist. If the United States had refused to countenance the extension of slavery, there is good reason to believe that slavery would have been extinguished gradually by the same process with which it had been driven out of New York and New England. When, however, the slave power undertook to make slavery National, and so created the issue which led Lincoln to declare that the Nation could not remain half slave and half free, and thus brought into question the very existence of the Union, there was only one way of dealing with slavery, and that was by Federal action.

The situation is very different with regard to the liquor traffic. It is not a National problem in any Constitutional sense, except as it involves inter-State commerce. In this respect The Outlook believes that it ought to be dealt with Nationally, and therefore supported the Webb Bill which was enacted into law in the last Congress. That law prevents the liquor traffic from escaping State action by taking refuge in the provision which makes the Federal Government supreme over inter-State commerce. Beyond that we believe that the most effective way of dealing with the liquor traffic is by the action of the community directly affected. In some cases a State is so homogeneous a community that it can act as a unit with fair efficiency in this matter. This appears to have been the case in Kansas. As a rule, however, experience has shown that the most effective method of dealing with the liquor traffic is by local option. The fact that a dry village compares favorably with a wet village is no proof that a dry State would be better than a wet State, or that the United States as a whole would be better off under a Federal prohibitory law. On the contrary, the most effective diminution and restriction of the liquor traffic has been through the extension of dry territory by local option.

Mr. Wade is mistaken when he says that

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The Outlook is strongly National in all other matters. It is not National with regard to police, with regard to the government of cities, or with regard to the support of dependent classes in the community. The Outlook is as strongly for home rule in matters that are primarily local as it is for the extension of Federal power in matters that are primarily National. We believe that the principle of local option is one that applies especially to the liquor problem. Experience, we think, confirms this view.

THE PHILIPPINES

A DISCUSSION BY LETTER

MR. ALEXANDER SIDNEY LANIER, who is assistant to the Solicitor of the United States Department of Agriculture, Richmond, Virginia, made an address at Lake Mohonk in which he presented and advocated a plan for the control of the Philippines by a concert of the Powers. This suggestion was referred to in The Outlook's account of the Lake Mohonk Conference in the following words of the Staff Correspondent :

> The suggestion that America might rid herself of the burden of the Philippines by forming a council of the Powers to control the island evoked no approving response. Not only was it evident that those who remembered the United States' experience with Samoa felt that it would be inexcusable to repeat a mistake, however excusable when made in the first instance, but it was also evident that the company there agreed with the view expressed by Bishop Brent when he said that the effort of America was "not to rid herself of a difficulty, but to rise to an opportunity and to render a service."

This statement elicited the following correspondence, which we here print, believing that it throws some light upon the Philippine debate now going on in Congress and in the country :

To the Editor of The Outlook:

In your report of the proceedings of the Mohonk Conference, appearing in your issue of Saturday, November 1, 1913, the plan presented by me to the Conference for the solution of the Philippine problem by international co-operation was referred to as evoking no approving response, and our experience with Samoa is cited in opposition to my proposal. I concede the sincerity and patriotism of The Outlook in its attitude on the Philippine question, and wish to assure you that in presenting my plan I was actuated by no other than a sincere and patriotic desire to see this perplexing question settled in a way that I believe to be ultimately for the best interests of our own people as well as the Filipinos. I suspect, however, that we differ so radically, though with perfect sincerity, as to how this problem should be handled that I could be better employed than in writing this letter in regard to my views on the Philippine problem, which, by the way, are the outgrowth of nearly five years' residence in the islands, and a great deal of reflection on the subject.

I assert the following propositions in regard to our sole possession of the islands as incontrovertible—the sum total of which makes it imperative in our own interest that we get out of the islands if we find a way to do so that will reflect no discredit upon us, and will at the same time safeguard the welfare of the natives, viz.:

1. Our possession of the islands entails upon us, directly and indirectly, a heavy burden of cost with no compensating results.

2. We have at home social, economic, industrial, and racial problems, the solution of which will tax our statesmanship, our resources, and our institutions to the utmost, and the possession of the Philippines is more or less a hindrance to us in the proper consideration and determination of these problems.

3. The islands are a handicap upon us in the exercise of a forceful and effective policy in the affairs of the Far East, and in fact circumscribe our liberty of action in "world affairs," and even in matters pressing for solution at our very doors. At this moment a grave situation exists along our Southern border in a sister republic, and the Monroe Doctrine, which is about the only real and consistent policy our Government has ever had, is being now threatened by a coalition among the European Powers, having for its object joint intervention in the affairs of Mexico. Our people will never tolerate such action, but we view the prospect of it with

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uneasiness and anxiety because of the dangers that threaten us from another direction by reason of our possession of the Philippines, for they are an incitement to armed conflict with those who were our friends in the past, and who would be to-day but for our acquisition of those islands, which are a source of weakness and inconsistency in our defense of the aforesaid doctrine.

4. They are a primary cause of the friction between us and Japan, and will eventually present to us the alternative of war with that country or the making of concessions to her people which, if made, will greatly complicate our domestic problems to our everlasting regret; and if war should be considered the lesser of the two evils which the alternatives present, we will find the islands a source of the greatest strategic weakness, and not of strength, to us, and their possession might prove the determinative factor against us in the contest.

With such a menace to our own welfare, peace, and safety, and potential dangers to the peace of the world, does it not behoove us to endeavor at least to find some solution of the problem, and to stop befuddling the issue by indulging in such claptrap as charging every one who is seeking some way out of the difficulties with wishing to "shirk our duty" and "haul down the flag"?

Only two suggestions, as far as I know, have ever been offered for the solution of the question, viz.:

1. Immediate independence of the islands and our withdrawal; and

2. Independence at some set time in the future, and our withdrawal, coupled with a promise to attempt to secure an agreement among the nations for the neutralization of the islands.

To any one with even the most superficial acquaintance with the facts and conditions both propositions are utterly visionary and impracticable, and fraught not only with the greatest dangers to ourselves, but would result in defeating for all time the Filipinos' hope of self-government and independence.

No one desires more than I do to see the Filipinos a self-governing and independent people, but I wish to give them eventually the substance, and not the shadow, of these things, and to so prepare them that when the time shall come for them to take a seat among the family of nations they may not only be capable of self-government and independence, but also of appreciating and preserving both, not only to themselves but to their posterity.

The possibility of the foregoing results is offered by my plan for joint international control and government of the Philippine Islands under a treaty between our country, Russia, Germany, France, England, and Japan, in which treaty all of the details are to be carefully worked out, and the education and training of the natives with a view to their ultimate self-government, independence, and neutralization along the lines we have already inaugurated are to be especially safeguarded, with provision for reference to the Hague Tribunal, *without reservation*, of every difference that may arise in the administration of the islands. I therefore believe that my plan was worthy of a little more consideration than being dismissed with a mere reference to it and statement that it evoked no approving response. On the contrary, many persons who attended the Conference stated to me personally that they were glad I had offered the plan, and that they thought it worthy of very serious consideration; and great numbers of people in different sections of the country who know nothing more of it than what appeared in the Associated Press reports have spoken of it to me with great approval.

The experience of the European Powers in Albania and in Egypt, and our experience with Germany and England, if I remember right, in Samoa, should establish no precedent in the premises, for they can all be easily differentiated from the conditions and the situation presented by the Philippine Islands, which make practicable co-operation in respect to them by the nations named along the lines I proposed.

There is no man for whom I have higher esteem or a more affectionate regard than the good Bishop Brent. His statement before the Conference, which you quote with approval, that the effort of America was "not to rid herself of a difficulty, but to rise to an opportunity and to render a service," was admirable as a statement applicable to the ordinary relations of life, and in its martial tone and appeal to our better natures naturally struck a responsive chord; but in making application of such a statement we should weigh carefully the difficulties and the opportunities for service before finally determining our line of action, for sometimes "discretion is the better part of valor," and it is still an open question whether or not the

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policy we are pursuing single-handed towards the Philippines will be for the best interest of all concerned in the long run.

The printed proceedings of the Conference will probably be out by December 1, and I should be very glad to have you read my plan and accompanying statement; for should you be favorably impressed with it, you are, of course, in a position to bring it forcibly and effectively to the attention of a large portion of our intelligent and thinking people.

Woodstock, Virginia. A. S. LANIER.

Dear Mr. Lanier:

Your letter of November 10 was duly received.

We hope that our report of the Lake Mohonk Conference did not give any one the impression that your suggestion was one which aroused no interest, or that it betokened anything but a sincere and patriotic desire to see the Philippine question settled in the way that you believe to be for the best interests of all concerned. If what was there written gave any such impression, it was wholly unintended, and certainly it would be false.

It is true that we differ radically as to the solution of the Philippine problem. That, however, is no reason whatever why either of us should close our eyes to the opinions of the other. Certainly your fear that you might be better employed than in writing the letter you did to us may well have foundation in the fact that your time is exceedingly valuable, and that there are more important things to be done in the world than convincing us; but it has no foundation in the attitude of The Outlook. We are exceedingly glad to have had your letter, not only for its own sake, but for the fact that it gives us the chance to assure you how we feel about the matter.

We suppose the reason why we differ so radically is that we start with a different assumption from that with which you start. We believe that the burdens and toils and difficulties involved in the Philippine problem are just the kind of difficulties, toils, and burdens that are used for making individuals and nations strong. The Outlook does not deplore the fact that the United States has the Philippine problem on its hands; it welcomes that fact. It is glad that the American people are given such a problem. It is by solving such problems as these that people acquire character, and this is especially true when it is a problem of human service. There is no way by which a man can help himself so well as by helping another. That sounds platitudinous to us, and yet we think it is a truth that bears repetition, and it is equally applicable to a people. It is for this reason that we disagree with you that we have social, economic, industrial, and racial problems enough at home. The kind of service that the Filipinos require of us is the sort of service that will enable us to solve our own problems. We should not be at all surprised to find that in the next decade or two our own public school system will be greatly strengthened and benefited by the experience that we have gained in tackling anew the educational problem as it has appeared in the Philippines. So we might multiply instances to illustrate the general truth that such service is like religion as defined by Phillips Brooks, as a commodity of which we have in more abundance the more we export it. It necessarily follows, in our view of the matter, that whatever international complications have ensued upon our taking the Philippines have been those which must be faced by any nation that is going to take its place in the world. We do not believe that we can escape problems. We may escape one problem, but only by involving ourselves in other problems. The way to escape a problem is to solve it.

It is not necessary for us to repeat here our belief that, in dealing with a problem that has been put upon us as directly as the Philippine problem has, we will gain nothing by inviting in other Powers. Concerted action among nations is possible and practicable in certain matters, but we do not believe that the administration of the domestic or foreign affairs of a dependent people comes within the function of such concerted action.

THE EDITORS OF THE OUTLOOK.

To the Editor of The Outlook:

With no intention to trespass further upon your valuable time or prolong this correspondence, permit me, in conclusion of the matter, to say I am not unmindful of the many benefits that have accrued to us incidentally from our insular possessions and experiences. I concede what you say in regard to the probable influence for good upon our public schools of our educational experiments

(*Continued on page following illustrations*)

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Current Events Pictorially Treated

PHOTOGRAPH BY BONAVENTURA, ROME, ITALY, 1913

Maria Montessori
Roma 1913

DR. MARIA MONTESSORI

The famous Italian physician and educator, whose ideas as to the training of children have aroused in Europe, Australia, and America interest like that excited by Froebel and Pestalozzi a generation ago. Dr. Montessori is now in America lecturing on her philosophy and methods

See an article on another page

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PHOTOGRAPH BY UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

THE FINAL EVENT IN THE FOOTBALL SEASON

The game between the Army and the Navy, in which the Army unexpectedly triumphed, for the first time since 1909, by the decisive score of 22 to 9. The picture shows the Army cadets marching onto the grounds. President Wilson occupied a box directly in front of the marching cadets

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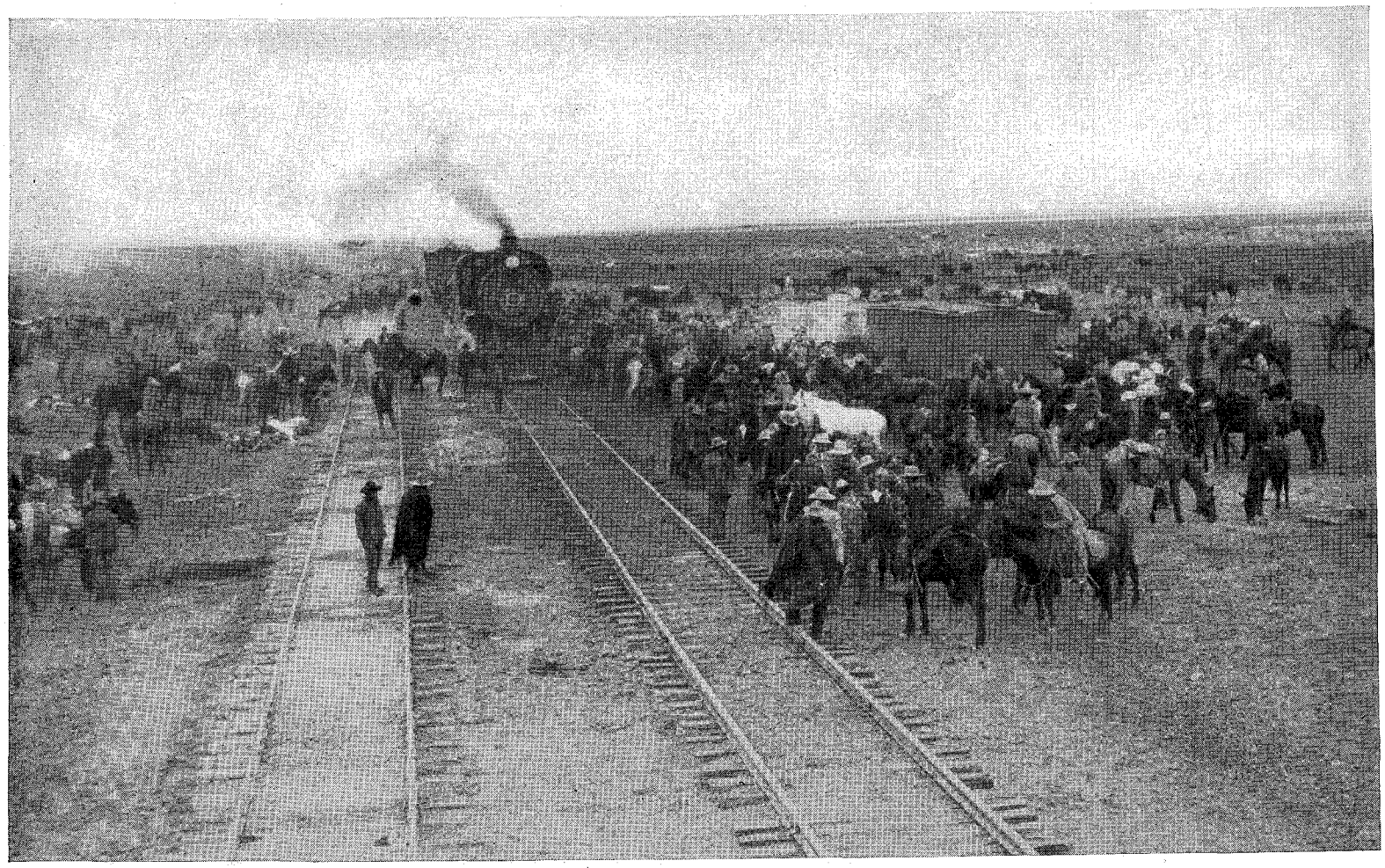

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GENERAL VILLA'S TROOPS IN NORTHERN MEXICO

The revolutionary troops under General Villa have won a series of battles recently

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COURTESY OF THE KLEINBERGER GALLERIES

THE MUSIC LESSON, BY GERARD TERBORCH

TWO MASTERPIECES OF THE

This fine collection of Dutch and Flemish paintings is now on exhibition in New York City. The pictures that have
includes paintings by Rembrandt, Franz Hals, Hobbema, and other

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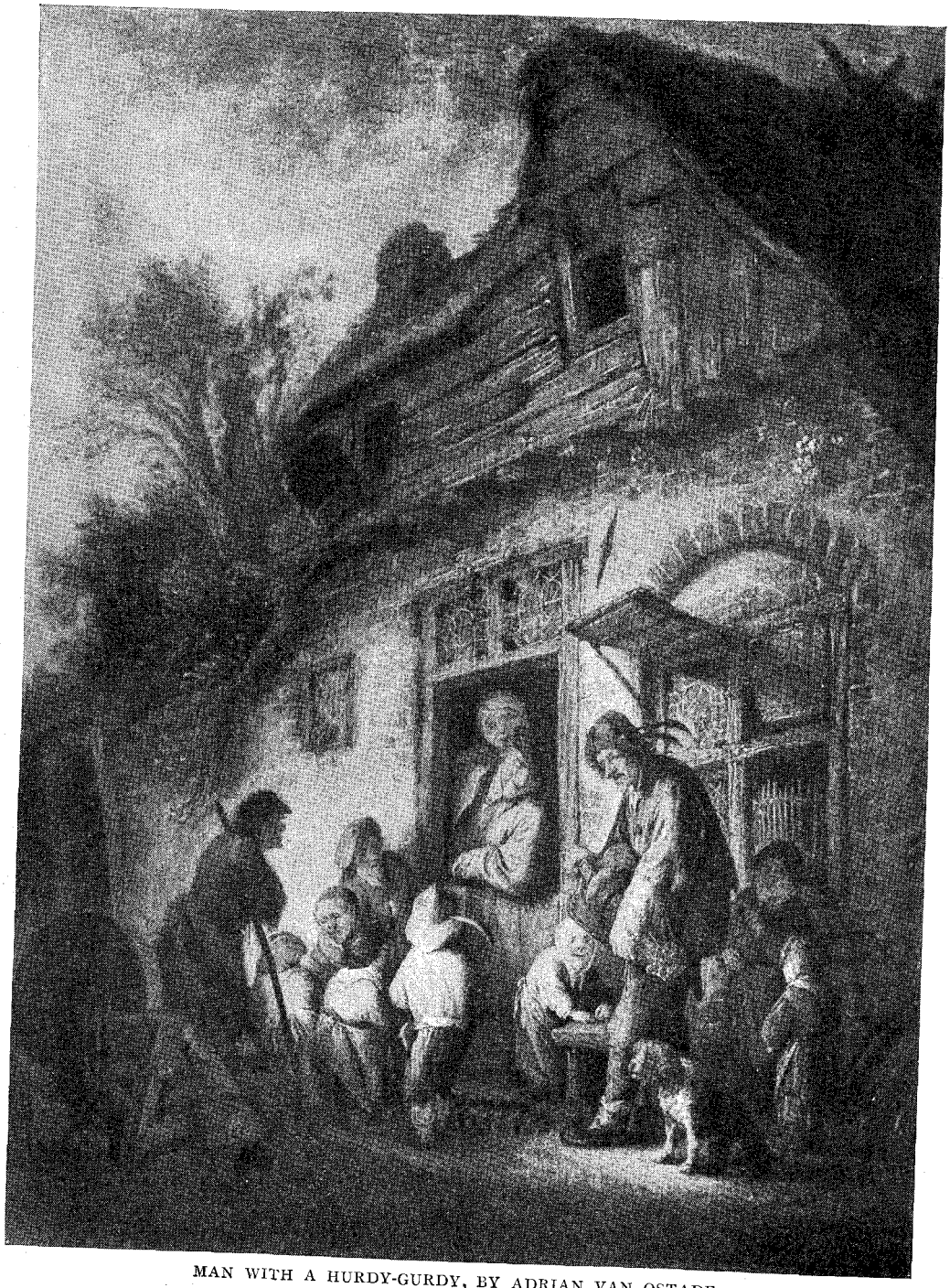

MAN WITH A HURDY-GURDY, BY ADRIAN VAN OSTADE

DE RIDDER COLLECTION

been selected for reproduction, as printed above, are among the less familiar masterpieces of the collection, which famous masters. See editorial pages for further comment

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PHOTOGRAPH BY UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

THE CHIEFS AND THE PRIMA DONNA

A company of Indian chiefs from the Glacier Park National Reservation in Montana who recently came to Chicago to present a pair of moccasins to the Indian maid Natomah, in the opera of that name, a part taken by Mary Garden. The moccasins contained

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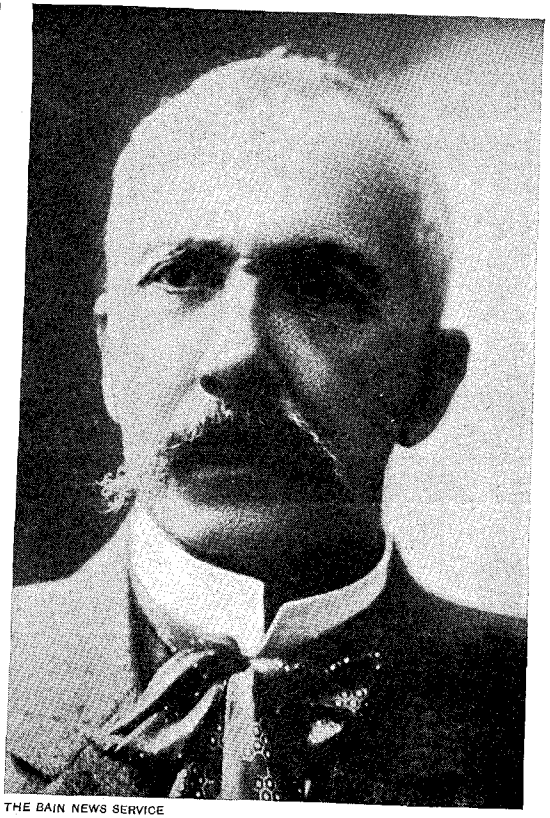
PROFESSOR KAMERLINGH ONNES, OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LEYDEN (NETHERLANDS), WHO RECEIVES THE PRIZE FOR PHYSICS

PROFESSOR ALFRED WERNER, OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ZURICH, TO WHOM IS AWARDED THE PRIZE IN CHEMISTRY



THE BAIN NEWS SERVICE

DR. CHARLES RICHET, OF PARIS, WHO RECEIVES THE AWARD IN MEDICINE

THREE RECIPIENTS OF THE NOBEL PRIZE

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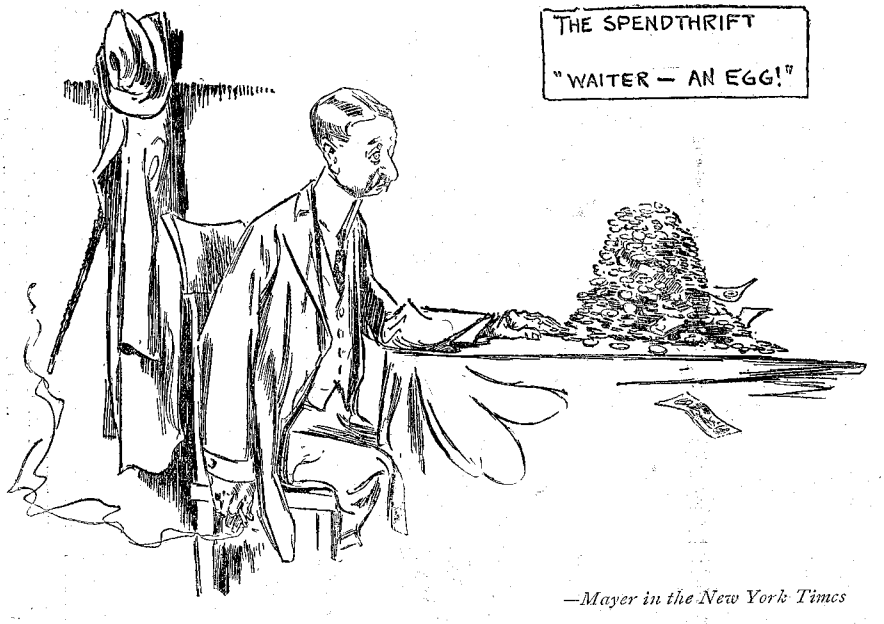

—*Mayer in the New York Times*

THE LATEST "THANK YOU"

Lady (after contributing). Now, what do you say, my good man?
Beggar. Wotes for wimin.

—*Weed in the New York Tribune*

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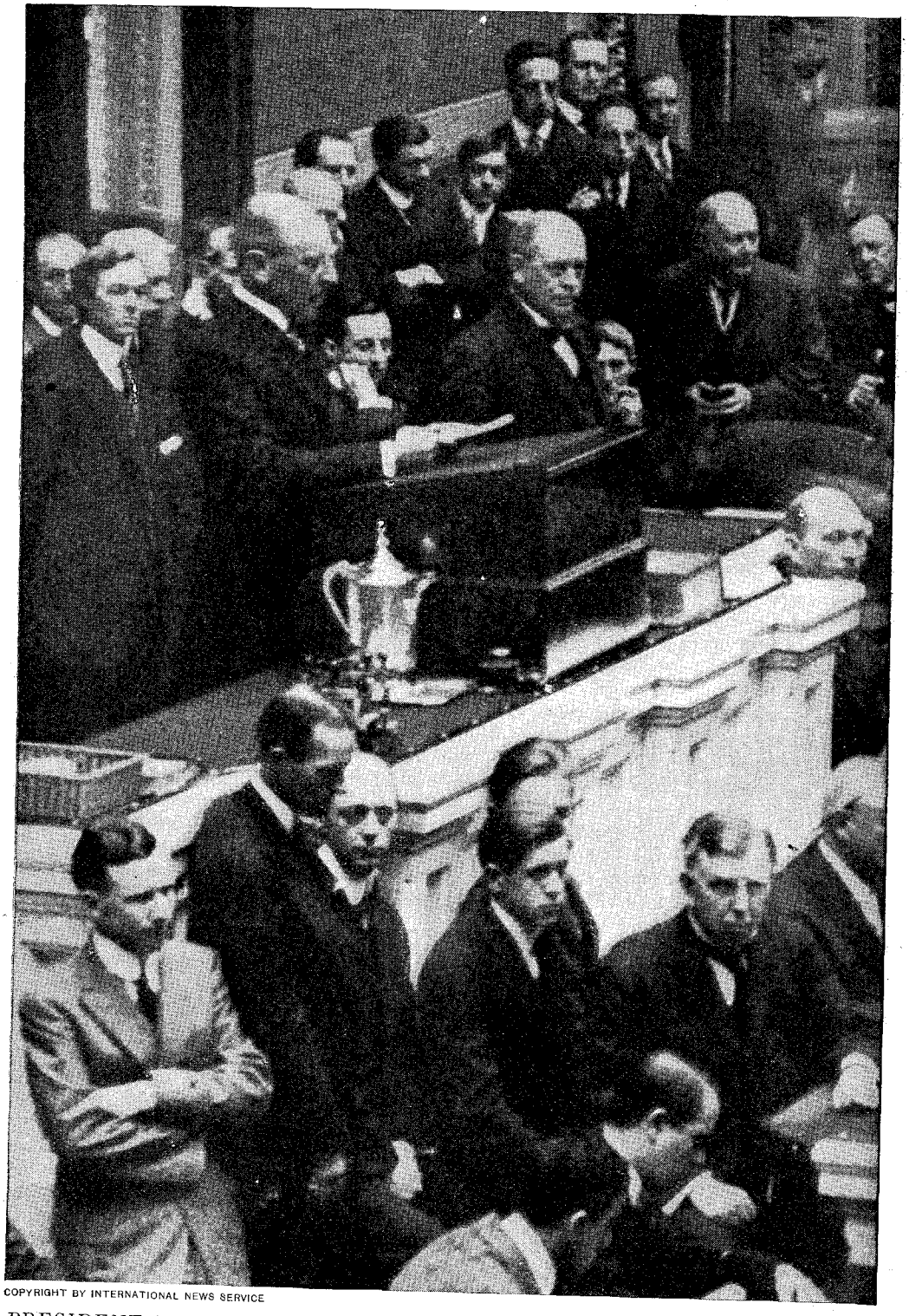

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PRESIDENT WILSON AT THE DESK OF THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES READING HIS MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

See editorial pages for comment

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in the Philippines. I may also add that in my opinion the horizon of our people has been wonderfully broadened and their provincialism lessened by virtue of being brought more in contact with world affairs as a result of our contest with Spain. Furthermore, having practiced law fifteen years in the United States and five years in the Philippines as Assistant to the insular Attorney-General, I am in a position to appreciate the merits and shortcomings of the two judicial systems, and give it as my deliberate opinion that the judicial system and the administration of justice in the Philippines are far superior to our own, and that they could be, and, I believe, will be, studied with advantageous results by the Legislatures of our States. Having established a benevolent despotism in the islands, we were free to experiment and work out the best methods, untrammeled by the curse and handicap of party politics.

I still believe, however, that The Outlook fails to appreciate the international dangers that menace us by reason of our possession of the islands, and the complications that will, I believe, ultimately arise therefrom, and which will, if they materialize, make the benefits received and bestowed between us and the Filipinos as dust in the balances in comparison with the awful losses and demoralization we will suffer. I suspect that the present-day fetish of "social justice" and the great "uplift," especially in connection with the Philippines, looms so large and engaging in the vision of The Outlook that the minor questions of international wars, diplomatic handicaps upon our liberty of world-wide action, and threatening dangers to our peace and safety are hardly suspected, much less seen, by The Outlook in our sole possession of those islands.

A. S. LANIER.

[We believe that we fully appreciate "the international dangers which menace us," and we furthermore believe that Mr. Lanier's plan of accepting a merely fractional—we are tempted to say factional—responsibility for the islands would serve to multiply rather than divide the dangers involved.—THE EDITORS.]

PRESIDENT WILSON AND PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARIES

A POLL OF CONGRESS AND OF THE PRESS

LAST week, in the House of Representatives at Washington, the President read to the Senators and Representatives his Message, convening the first regular session of the Sixty-third Congress.

The Message is, as the Washington "Post" (Ind.) remarks, the most comprehensive state paper President Wilson has laid before Congress and the country, "yet not more than six or eight matters come within his vision as crowding for immediate and definite consideration"—the Mexican question, currency reform, trust regulation, farmers' credits, Presidential primaries, Alaskan development, and safety of life in the mines and at sea.

On Mr. Wilson's ideas on these subjects the comment of the Democratic and Republican leaders in the House is as follows.

Representative Underwood, of Alabama, Democratic leader, said:

I think the President's Message was the utterance of a broad-minded statesman. It covered well the scope of the necessary legislation to be acted upon by Congress at this session.

Representative Mann, of Illinois, the Republican leader, remarked:

I like the idea of the President appearing in person before Congress. To-day's Message was pithy and to the point. Everybody must admit that it was the utterance of a statesman, whether or not he agrees with its details.

Apparently most papers, here and abroad, comment favorably upon the brevity and clarity of the address. The New York "Sun" (Ind.) even calls it "the best of the inaugural addresses, simple, direct, intelligible, and beautifully dressed in English that could not be improved," and adds: "When we come to consider the substance of the President's address, our admiration does not cease."

Concerning the substance, the London "Daily News" says: "Seldom has a Presidential Message contained so many bold and original ideas." The London "Morning Post" also pays a tribute to Mr. Wilson's "original-

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ity, his strength of mind, and his high principles." To such comment that of the Philadelphia "Public Ledger" (Rep.) is in sharp contrast:

Mr. Wilson's Message strikes no new note, blazes no new trails. It is a placid address which might have been omitted except for that law of custom and the Constitutional warranty that seem to demand it.

Another Philadelphia paper, the "North American" (Prog.), does not agree. The Message has, it says, "one surprising feature." This feature seems to have called forth even more comment than has the President's reference to Mexico. Mr. Wilson said:

I turn to a subject which I hope can be handled promptly and without serious controversy of any kind. I mean the method of selecting nominees for the Presidency of the United States. I feel confident that I do not misinterpret the wishes or the expectations of the country when I urge the prompt enactment of legislation to provide for primary elections throughout the country at which the voters of the several parties may choose their nominees for the Presidency without the intervention of nominating conventions.

I venture the suggestion that this legislation should provide for the retention of party conventions, but only for the purpose of declaring and accepting the verdict of the primaries and formulating the platforms of the parties, and I suggest that the conventions should consist not of delegates chosen for this single purpose, but of the nominees for Congress, the nominees for vacant seats in the Senate of the United States, the Senators whose terms have not yet closed, the National committees, and the candidates for the Presidency themselves, in order that platforms may be framed by those responsible to the people for carrying them into effect.

This progressive proposal from a Democratic President was received with varying expressions of opinion, first of all from those who directly heard it. Senator Clapp (Prog. Rep.), of Minnesota, for instance, declared:

The President is advocating exactly what I have been advocating for some time and what the new Progressive party stands for. Of course he is right. As to the method he suggests for nominating conventions and platform-making, those are details which will be worked out by experience. The important part is that the President is right on the fundamental matter.

The comment of other Progressive Republican Senators is also interesting, especially of those who have introduced Presidential primary bills into Congress. Senator Bristow, of Kansas, said:

The President has practically copied the Kansas State Primary Law. I want to express my appreciation of the indorsement given by the President to the lawmakers of Kansas. In the last Congress, and again in this Congress, I introduced a bill for a Presidential primary in the District of Columbia. But it was reported adversely by the senior Senator from Virginia. I made a strenuous effort to get the bill taken up last Congress, but every effort was blocked by the Senator from Virginia, he being the leader of the opposition. This year I introduced it again. It was again referred to the District Committee, and there it sleeps to this day.

Another Senator who had tried to get Congress to consider Presidential primary legislation is Mr. Cummins (Prog. Rep.), of Iowa. A year and a half ago his bill was referred to the Privileges and Elections Committee. He reintroduced it this session, and could get no consideration from the same Committee. He joined Senator Bristow in the hope that "under the inspiration and impulse of the admirable Message delivered to Congress" the bill, or one like it, would receive favorable consideration.

That Senator Norris, of Nebraska, a Progressive Republican, favors a Presidential primary is manifest from the fact that he introduced a Presidential primary bill in the Sixty-second Congress. He says:

I know that one of the objections to a Presidential primary law is that it will interfere with the promulgation of party platforms. But, under the primary system, when a candidate for any office is running for nomination he makes his own platform, and to a very great extent is either nominated or defeated by and on account of the principles thus promulgated. I do not see any reason why this should not apply to elections as well as primaries, and why every candidate, after he is nominated, should not set forth, in such detail as he saw fit, his ideas on the Governmental questions then before the people for solution. This would enable every candidate to stand upon the platform of his own choosing, and we would never have the illogical condition of a candidate believing in one thing and a platform announcing another.

It would interfere some with what is ordinarily known as party solidarity. But this, in my judgment, would be one of the great blessings of the system. It would have a tendency to give to the country a non-partisan administration.

A National Presidential primary law, the abolition of our Presidential electoral college, and the practical abolishment of National conventions would come very near placing our National Government directly in the hands of the people.

Of the Progressive Democrats, Senator Owen, of Oklahoma, stated that he would shortly introduce a bill embodying Mr. Wilson's recommendations. These, declared Mr. Owen, were in line with the opinions of the

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Democratic Progressive League. Senator Owen is chairman of the League.

The other Oklahoma Senator, Mr. Gore, declared: "The President's recommendations are sound and in line with the general movement throughout the country to bring the people's government back to the people."

Senator Kern (Prog. Dem.), of Indiana, Democratic leader and Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, said his Committee would take no steps toward reporting legislation of the kind indicated by the President until the bill was referred to it. He said he had always been in favor of the primary system, but he was not prepared to commit himself to the President's proposals. He suggested that the people might object to the personnel proposed by the President for the platform conventions and insist upon their right to elect delegates for that specific purpose.

The more conservative Senators, whether Republican or Democratic, were warier. Senator Elihu Root (Rep.), of New York, for instance, said:

Heretofore I have been opposed to Presidential primaries. I cannot help think that the motive behind the Presidential primary movement just now is a desire to escape from conditions that now exist, rather than the following of a plan that is to be a finality. I believe that in the end we will work out a system quite different from anything that has yet been proposed Meanwhile, this suggestion from the President may furnish a basis to work upon. . . . The trouble with the whole matter is that there can be no solution which does not depend on the people taking care of their own business. In other words, no solution will work which the people do not work. The difficulty has been to get the voters to perform the few duties required of them, while many of the proposed remedies suggest in creasing those duties by indefinite multiplication of ballotings. For myself, I am very much interested in the short ballot.

Senator Gallinger (Rep.), of New Hampshire, remarked:

I do not approve of the Presidential primary, but if we are to have one, the President's idea for carrying out the will of the people in convention by having the candidates sit as delegates is the correct idea.

Senator Bacon, of Georgia, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, has been incorrectly quoted in the press with regard to his attitude concerning direct primaries and direct elections. He thus states his real position:

I am in favor of direct primaries for the nomination of officers to be elected, but I think such primaries should be State primaries and not National primaries.

I opposed the adoption of the Seventeenth Amendment, not because of my opposition to primary elections, but because of the provision which gave to the Federal Government the right to control the manner of conducting the Senatorial elections.

Mr. Bacon's opinion with regard to the Seventeenth Amendment is the more interesting because he was the first Senator to be "popularly" elected under that Amendment.

Turning from specimens of comment by Congress to comment by the press, we find the Progressive position thus reflected by Mr. Angus McSween, writing in the Philadelphia "North American" (Prog.):

Progressives of the House came in for much good-natured joking from the Democrats, and were told that the President had stolen their thunder and was seeking to absorb their party. They replied that the President would have to steal a great deal more than the Progressive doctrine of direct nominations before he could successfully claim to have placed himself in line with the Progressive sentiment of the country.

In declaring for direct primaries the President merely places himself in accord with aroused public sentiment on this question. The position he takes is far in advance of that of his party, for the Democrats have fought shy of giving additional political power to the voters. . . .

The great fight made for primaries by Progressives in 1912, when Roosevelt was the choice of Progressive voters in every State having a primary law except one, and the fact that the States themselves have generally adopted the primary principle, make it obvious that the President is seeking to place his party in accord with fully developed public opinion. . . .

It is safe to assume now that a direct primary bill will be passed. The Democrats cannot afford to ignore the President's recommendation nor to oppose it openly. The Progressives will hail it as a victory for Progressive principles, and the near Progressives on the Republican side will support it as a proposition which they have always advocated. . . .

Even if the President claims no originality in connection with his proposition, he does give life and strength to it as a subject for immediate legislation. He will deserve credit for whatever law is passed.

An editorial in another Progressive paper, the Washington "Times," puts the matter thus:

How completely President Wilson dominates his party is delightfully shown in the reception given to his proposition for Presidential primaries under Federal law. Thus far, legislative proposals for that sort of thing have come from men in other than the Democratic party. . . . There was not a ghost of a chance of any such proposition getting through a Democratic Congress, or even getting serious consideration there.

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Then the President came forward, utterly unexpected, to urge the Presidential primary. How striking and complete the change! The comment of the very first hours following the Message indicates that it is just as good as certain that a Presidential primary will be established before 1916.

The last great nominating convention has been held. It is just as well to set that down as settled.

The "Times" said, time and again, during the 1912 campaign that the nominating convention could not survive as an institution the experiences of that year. The Republican Convention succeeded in betraying the party, and the Democratic Convention had the narrowest sort of an escape from doing the same thing. That campaign marked the collapse of old methods and old organizations in political management.

Mr. Wilson will now presently line up his Democratic following for his plan, and, with the aid of the Republicans and Progressives who have long been for such legislation, will pass it. It will mark the beginnings of a real political revolution; a revolution that will put machinery down and public opinion up.

Still another Progressive paper, the Chicago "Evening Post," pays this tribute to Mr. Wilson:

His unqualified approval of the nomination of Presidential candidates by the direct primary system will be welcomed by all advocates of popular government. His correlative suggestion for the retention of party conventions is of great interest as a proposal designed to meet a difficulty that has been recognized by supporters of the primary plan and urged by opponents.

The comment of the more conservative papers, whether Republican, Democratic, or Independent, is equally noteworthy. The Philadelphia "Public Ledger" (Rep.), for instance, thus affirms:

This piece of radicalism was, of course, to be expected from Mr. Wilson. Presidential primaries are, to be sure, the logical sequence to Senatorial and State-wide primaries, but the process is none the less likely to change the very foundations of the Government. Douglas defeated Lincoln in the Senatorial campaign; he was the popular favorite, and, under a primary system, it may be doubted if Lincoln could have been nominated for the Presidency. Bryan would have buried Cleveland under an avalanche of votes when Mr. Bryan was at his climacteric, and Mr. Wilson himself would not have been chosen at the Baltimore Convention, for Champ Clark's supporters proved that he was the people's favorite long before the balloting was finished.

The New York "Tribune's" (Rep.) opinion is as follows:

Upon the subject of a National law doing away with party National conventions and providing for the direct nomination of candidates for the Presidency, we do not think that the country will be with Mr. Wilson. Many States are not yet prepared for direct primaries. It would be a radical experiment to go at once to the nomination of National candidates without the aid of National conventions. The tendency is no doubt strong toward primaries in which a vote is taken upon candidates for Presidential nominations, and delegates are bound by the preference expressed by the voters. But this is far short of what Mr. Wilson proposes. There is no need of a National law to call Presidential primaries into being. There probably will be need of a National law to regulate them.

The Chicago "Inter Ocean" (Rep.) says: "It will occur to some people that this is likely to make politics even more of a personal struggle than now. The old American way is to frame the platform first and then the candidates which embody its principles."

Perhaps the most interesting comment comes from the Southern papers. It was to be expected that an independent paper like the New Orleans "Item" might say, as it does, that the President's idea "will appeal at once to the common sense of the Nation," and that "everybody desiring freedom in politics . . . will welcome the plan, and nobody but political bosses . . . will oppose it." But it is also to be noted that out-and-out Democratic papers, like the Knoxville "Sentinel," declare that the President's "idea is not only expedient; it is sound political morals;" and that the Columbia "State" (Dem.) also says of the President's recommendation that it "is by no means so radical as would appear at first glance." The "State" adds:

The President discerns the trend of the country towards expansion of democratic freedom in choosing candidates. . . . The President would have the Congress accelerate the movement in this direction by enacting a statute that would standardize the primaries of the States.

That foremost Independent Democratic organ the New York "Times," while not enthusiastic about Presidential primaries, concludes:

The state of the Union will not long remain what it is or what it has been from the beginning if the most important and far-reaching recommendation of the President's address is adopted by Congress and the country. We mean his urging the prompt enactment of legislation "for primary elections throughout the country in which the voters of the several parties may choose their nominees for the Presidency without the intervention of nominating conventions." If that system had prevailed in 1912, Mr. Roosevelt, not Mr. Wilson, would have addressed Congress yesterday.

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MARIA MONTESSORI: FRIEND OF CHILDREN

BY MARGARET NAUMBURG

When Dr. Maria Montessori landed from a transatlantic steamer in New York last week, she was greeted not only as a distinguished visitor but as one who had already made many friends in this country. In Washington, where she has been the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Graham Bell, she was received in special audience by the President. She has made her friends by proving herself the friend of children the world over. She has started the civilized world to thinking anew about the training of little children. Her work is based upon the sound belief that the surest way to set right what is wrong with the world is to train aright the children of to-day, who are to constitute the world of to-morrow. Her philosophy about the training of children has grown out of her experience. She developed her method first in caring for and teaching deficient children. After several years' experience she found that these deficient children whom she had trained were able to hold their own with normal children in the public school examination. This led her to experiment with her method of sense training on normal children. Descriptions of her work and method, of varying degrees of value, have appeared in American periodicals, notably in "McClure's Magazine." Two of her books, "The Montessori Method" and "Pedagogical Anthropology," have been translated. Dr. Montessori undertakes to develop the individual activities of the child through the training of the senses, with a view to enabling the child to direct himself. The accurate sense training is not regarded as an end in itself, but as the foundation of all future knowledge. Freedom of choice and of action is encouraged in the children, but not, as many people have imagined, at the expense of discipline. In order to develop personality Dr. Montessori encourages free choice of work by the children. Not that any child in a Montessori school can do as he pleases at any time, but that within certain limits he may choose work that appeals to him. According to Dr. Montessori's idea, discipline does not consist in the outward enforcement of silence and immobility, but a conscious inner control within the individual children. It is because of Dr. Montessori's contribution to the methods of child education that in the following article she is enthusiastically called "the first woman educator." At this phrase there would occur to many minds the name of Mary Lyon. Miss Naumburg, who wrote this article, had been specializing in social research when she met Dr. Montessori, and because she saw the social value of what Dr. Montessori was doing became interested in it. She therefore took under Dr. Montessori her training course for teachers, and received from her the diploma as a Montessori teacher last May. She is now undertaking to carry out Dr. Montessori's ideas in a Montessori class in Miss Lillian D. Wald's Settlement, Henry Street, New York City. A portrait of Dr. Montessori, taken this year in Rome, appears elsewhere in this issue.—THE EDITORS.

MONTESSORI is in America now. Three years ago no one over here even knew of her existence. To-day the newspapers use her name as a leader. This wildfire spread of Montessori ideas could have happened only in the twentieth century. Wireless and cable and quick translations have put the world in touch with Maria Montessori. The serious-minded may well criticise the discrepancy between the popular acceptance of a new idea and its real comprehension. The Bowdlerization of Montessori is indeed a setback to its serious acceptance. That, however, it pays to Bowdlerize Montessori speaks well for the average intelligence of to-day.

It is strange that the Montessori method could have stirred educators in China and Japan, parents in Smyrna and Argentina, and cheap journalism in England and America without ever reaching the dynamic personality of the woman behind the method. You may know vaguely that she was the first woman to receive a doctor's degree in Italy, that she specialized in the training of abnormal children and successfully transferred the same method to normal ones. But how much has any one heard of the beautiful indomitable girl who fought her way inch by inch against the hidebound traditions of her country? More than twenty years ago she paved the way for Italian women doctors, then she defended the rights of workingwomen, pioneered in an-

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thropology, and finally became the first woman educator the world has ever known. None of these achievements was due to the force of chance or the accident of birth. Her brains, her persistence, and her personality carried her through.

Formerly young women never went about alone on the streets of Italian cities in the daytime. An actual scandal was created in Rome when the daughters of the King's Minister dared to do such a thing forty years ago. Twenty years later the same disapproval met young Maria Montessori when she went about the city streets unchaperoned. She weathered that preliminary storm successfully. Much heavier ones followed at the medical school. Public opinion was marshaled against her in those days. She tells with rare humor how people shook their heads and asked her mockingly, "What will you do when you have your doctor's degree? No one will call you in." Then, after a moment's hesitation, they would add, "Oh, yes, there are the mothers-in-law! People will call you in for them. You can take care of all the mothers-in-law in Rome and have a thriving practice and grow rich."

The medical students were no kinder. As she passed them in the halls they contrived to form groups in her path, so that she must needs overhear them on ner way. One student would declare in a loud voice: "It's all very well when women of genius go in for a professional career, but for just the ordinary sort of woman—why, it's unheard of!"

There were other bits of consoling comment, such as, "Yes, fool men have gone into medicine, why not a woman?" But all of that was more than twenty years ago. And now the tables have been turned, and some of the fool men who studied medicine must be treating the mothers-in-law, for Montessori is not.

Naturally, as the first woman doctor of Italy she played a great part in the early days of the feminist movement. About fifteen years ago she went to the International Woman's Congress in Germany as the Italian representative. The Congress voted to exclude all Socialist women, and Montessori rose in the house and said, "I have come to represent all Italian women—above all, the working-women. I must go and speak to the Socialist women, since they cannot come to me." And she went. That shows the caliber of the woman, her strong fighting quality, her keen sense of justice. She has always fought for those things. Her slogan might well be, "Fair play." First, fair play for woman; then, fair play for the worker; and, finally, fair play for the child.

The fact that Montessori's work with children developed through her widening social outlook as well as through her purely scientific interest has been slurred over by most of her critics and many of her sympathizers. In her fight for social freedom she naturally began with her own individual problems. By fighting for her right to be a doctor as well as a woman she found herself fighting for the rights of all women. That is how she became an integral part of the feminist movement. She discovered later that just as men had discriminated against the independent advance of all women, so the group of more educated women discriminated against the working-class women. When the feminist movement became undemocratic, it sent her to the defense of the workingwoman. But with the workers no democracy was possible when training for true independence was lacking. So back to the child she turned, as the unpolluted source from which the democracy of the future must rise.

The first person to understand Montessori's aims and ideas was her great friend Baroness Franchetti, an American girl by birth, to whom her first book, "The Montessori Method," is dedicated. It was she who made possible the writing of that book, and she also who organized the first two weeks' training course for Italian teachers in her own home. Baroness Franchetti died several years ago. So strong had been her faith in the eventual spread of the Montessori method that she shipped over a case of Montessori apparatus to the United States, intrusting it to a friend here until the time should be ripe for its use in America. And now, but a few years after Baroness Franchetti's death, that time has come.

The news of Montessori's successful experiments on the children in the model tenements reached the ear of the Queen Mother Margherita. One day she came to visit a *Casa dei Bambini*, a House of Childhood, in the tenements. That was a turning-point in Montessori's career. It meant the first official recognition of her work. From that time on the Queen gave her personal encouragement and financial assistance. It was the Queen and several devoted friends who made it possible for Montessori to relinquish her outside work at the University, in order

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to devote her entire time to her educational experiments. Without this practical aid Montessori's experimental work would have been impossible, and the whole method might then have been delayed some twenty years longer.

Through the Queen's interest the most successful and most famous of the Montessori schools in Rome was started in the Convent of the Via Giusti. Montessori herself trained the nuns for the school. Two or three years ago Montessori succeeded in developing one of these nuns into a remarkable directress. That was the time when the school became well known. But the nun's success and enthusiasm in her work gave her an interest apart from her religious duties. The nun consequently was sent off as a missionary to Smyrna, where she then undertook a Montessori class for the young heathen.

Backed by the patronage of the Queen Mother, Montessori has had, so to speak, the official sanction of the Italian Government. But opposed by the force of the Jesuit priests, she has felt the unofficial censure of the Catholic Church. Montessori is herself a Catholic, and stands, all unsought, in a most dramatic situation. The Crown and the Church are focused on her from different angles. Such things happened often in the Middle Ages. But nowadays could such a picturesque *mise-en-scène* have occurred anywhere except in modern Italy? The situation has a serious side to it for Montessori. The Jesuits have tried personally to dissuade her from carrying on and developing her method, because it is fundamentally opposed to tradition and authority. But this has of course been unavailing. They have, however, been successful in preventing the foundation of a Montessori school in Ireland. When this project was first under consideration, the Irish people consulted their priests about the plan. The priests, through their close-linked chain of connections with Rome, had been advised to prevent the founding of any Montessori schools, and obeyed orders.

Montessori lived almost the life of a recluse. Some years ago, when she resigned her position at the University, she retired into private life. It was then that she stopped going to those social functions that play so large a part in Roman society. Her friends protested, and said she withdrew into herself and became unapproachable. She defended her new régime of seclusion by saying that her work required it. When Montessori decided to give up her entire time and energy to her experimental work, she was not alone in her purpose. Five young women, inspired by her ardor and their own faith, gave up with fine courage all other interests to follow her. They lived always with her, and had no life apart from Montessori and her work. Just as these girls belonged to Montessori, so they felt Montessori belonged to them. Jealously guarded and served by these young women, Montessori was protected from intrusion and carried on her work in retirement. But as the Montessori ideas spread, publicity was bound to come into conflict with this seclusion. Visitors from all parts of the world flocked to Rome and clamored for the *Dottoressa*. Instinctively her bodyguard protected her from this onslaught of visitors, for her work was being sacrificed to interruptions.

Then came the organization of the first training class for American and English teachers. This influx of teachers upset the seclusion of the Montessori ménage, and loosened up her household. Montessori felt and welcomed the change. Rubbing up against new points of view refreshed and stimulated her. She realized that beyond a certain point isolation such as hers was cramping. Several of the students in the course, feeling this change of attitude in Montessori, urged her to break away from her seclusion and visit countries, like England and America, where her method was making headway. This gathering together of eighty-nine students from parts of the world as various as China, England, Germany, Australia, and the United States had stirred her imagination mightily. Suddenly this scientist who had voluntarily cut herself off from the world for patient research felt a fresh surge of *Wanderlust*. A new impetus to get in touch with the world seized her. Yet to one of Montessori's race and temperament the first wish for travel was far removed from its achievement. To any Italian a trip from Rome to Milan is more momentous than a trip from New York to Naples is to an American. A dread of travel and her habits of seclusion long remained an obstacle to Montessori's departure from Rome. She has now torn up her roots (with what a struggle only those who know her well can guess), and she has finally come to America.

Long before Montessori had decided to come to America she told me that the East attracted her most. It was the country of

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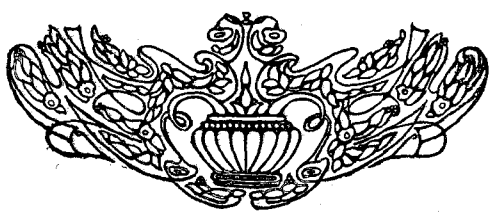
her dreams, she said, and asked me whether I too did not feel impelled to go to the Orient. I understood well enough what an irresistible spell it would hold for Montessori. I could almost picture how the mystical, poetic, and passionate part of the woman might be completely absorbed by the warmth and the scent and the color of the Orient. Montessori, once in the East, might never wish to return. I told her America needed her now, and I reminded her of Nietzsche's clear-cut words, that all creators are hard—hard like the diamond. She smiled and acquiesced at the implication. To be "hard" she agreed was desirable, but to be hard without rigidity was the goal.

My reference to Nietzsche's diamond led Montessori on to her own interpretation of the diamond. "To me," she said, "the diamond has always had a special significance. It is itself hard enough to cut all other surfaces. But while growing to its perfect form bits of itself are chipped off and left behind on the way. In the depths of the diamond all is limpidly clear. But it takes the rays of the sun to bring out its brilliance. So it is with life," she ended; "we can do so much, and then must await developments." So it was with Montessori. We could do so much to persuade her to come to America, and then had to await developments. And now she has arrived.

When I first met Montessori, I knew nothing about her except her book. I remember vividly the dull wait in her drawing-room. I dreaded the meeting, lest the woman should be less than her book. Then the door opened, and Montessori came towards me. Serenity breathed from her as she entered the room. Her rich dark eyes seemed so kind, her smile so caressing. She brought with her an almost electric quality of sympathy and understanding. As we talked a soft light came into her eyes, a deep smile to her lips. In that smile lay all the haunting enigma of the "Mona Lisa," and yet a richer, deeper tenderness. In her smile was mirrored the secret conflict of her own personality. I had expected to find a hard, efficient scientist, and here was a soft and tender woman of intense personal charm. There she sat beside me, the symbol of all the womanly woman has ever been.

She has the mind of a keen and critical observer, but it is ever in conflict with her warm and intuitive sympathies. When roused to fight for a principle, her courage is boundless. When called upon to meet social duties, her courage often fails her. Sometimes the sudden arrival of a stranger will make her draw back within herself. It is curious that a woman who has achieved such sure distinction and is well aware of her strong personality should still have moments of embarrassing shyness. It explains why some of the people who meet Montessori come away untouched by the hidden spark of her real personality.

If Montessori had not been a great scientist, she would certainly have been a great actress. She can seize an audience and sweep it with her by the sheer drawing power of her personality. She is one of those rare people who can at times speak and give themselves to an audience without reserve. As she talks she intuitively expresses every thought with the slightest movement of her body. Her voice becomes vibrant, her eyes luminous, a general radiance suffuses her form, and the words break from her lips aglow. As the ideas well up within her, her arms reach out and mold her innermost thought into concrete form before her eyes. It is as though her very soul broke through her body. She has a strange plastic quality of movement, an inborn sense of rhythm, that makes her least movement essential and expressive of her vivid spoken word. This rare subtility of gesture fused with her mobile beauty, her poetic fire, her tempest of moods, could have made Montessori into a great actress.



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AN ANCIENT BRAZILIAN CITY

BY THEODORE ROOSEVELT

THE SECOND OF A SERIES OF ARTICLES ON SOUTH AMERICA

During his visit to South America Mr. Roosevelt is preparing a number of articles on the countries through which he passes and their peoples and problems. Though connected by a common subject, these articles will not be dependent on one another, but each will have independent interest.—THE EDITORS.

ON the fourteenth day after leaving New York we entered the harbor of Bahia, in northern Brazil, a few degrees south of the equator. Forty-eight hours previously we had sighted the Brazilian coast and for a day had steamed along it close enough to the shore to make out sand dunes, and tropical vegetation, and the mouths of rivers, and dim glimpses of far-away towns.

Bahia offers a lovely sight from the water. It is a large city of over a quarter of a million inhabitants, placed on a steep hillside and following the curve of the bay. Tier after tier the houses climb the hillside from the water's edge, and on the crest against the sky-line are etched the tops of beautiful tall palm trees and the double spires of the innumerable churches—it is appropriate that they should be so numerous, for Bahia's real name is Bahia de Todos os Santos, the Bay of All the Saints. It is a very old city. Civilization came to these shores long before any of our own ancestors settled on the New England coast or along the banks of the James, the Hudson, and the Delaware. But it is not only old. It is also very new. It is now feeling the thrill of the forward movement which has made itself so powerfully felt in so many parts of South America. Therefore there attaches to it the peculiar interest one always feels when an ancient city moves forward with a rapidity of progress which we are apt to associate only with very young communities.

Like all of Brazil, Bahia was first settled by the daring Portuguese adventurers of the sixteenth century. At one time it was taken by the Dutch. They were afterwards driven out; at the seaward edge of the city stands the fort they once built. There is a considerable immigration from Latin Europe, and there is a very large Negro population; but the great majority of the men I met, the leaders, were of pure European race and of the old Portuguese stock.

We were more than hospitably received. The Governor of the province, Senhor José Joaquim Seabra, and the Intendente, or Mayor, of the city, Senhor Julio V. Brandão, received us in person, and our few hours on shore were very busy. We were first driven through the town to see the points of most importance, both in its ancient life and in its new life which promises such abundant vigor. Then I was taken to the City Hall, was greeted on behalf of the Municipal Council, and made a short speech in return. Then we were given a breakfast by the Governor and the Mayor.

The Governor and the Mayor embody in themselves the new spirit of Brazil. It is the Governor who has been chiefly responsible for pushing forward the various works which are making the province so much more accessible to the outside world, and swinging its people into the full current of the modern commercial and industrial movement; a movement which cannot be permanently successful unless among Government officials there is a high degree both of integrity and efficiency. The Governor realizes very keenly the absolute need of unity among the Brazilian provinces, of loyalty to the great Brazil of the future, and of determination to bring the management both of the governmental activities and of private business to the very highest standards of civilized communities. He is also a firm advocate of closer relations between Brazil and the United States, seeing clearly the truth that if Brazil both fulfills its promise of stable governmental growth and of abounding materialistic development, and at the same time establishes solidarity of relations with the United States of North America, an immense stride forward will have been taken in securing the well-being and peace of the entire New World. Two of the Governor's sons have resided for some time in the United States, and the Governor himself received part of his education in Paris.

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Having myself been Governor of one of the States of the Union, I was particularly able to appreciate the difficulty and the importance of the work that the Governor was doing. I say in all sincerity, speaking as a one-time American Governor, that any State in the Union is fortunate whenever it has at its head a man of his force, determination, and practical grasp of the essentials of progress.

With the Governor I had to talk in French, but the Mayor spoke English admirably. And here again I wish to say, as a man who has not only studied municipal problems in the United States, but who has taken a certain practical part as an official in dealing with them, that any American city would be fortunate in having a Mayor of the type of Intendente Brandão. He had studied at the University of Chicago—most of the South Americans I have hitherto met who have studied in American universities have been at Cornell or the University of Wisconsin, and while doubtless my coming across these men has been partly accidental, it is equally undoubted that the South American who comes to the United States to study wishes to go to the universities that develop to a high degree the technical and practical training. After leaving the University of Chicago, Senhor Brandão spent two years working in the General Electric shops at Schenectady, New York. He was not born in Bahia, but came there in pursuit of his profession as a civil engineer, doing work of importance; and after eight years, when his work was through, he had made such an impression on his fellow-citizens that they made him Mayor.

During the course of our morning's drive we stopped at the School of Medicine, going through the buildings and meeting a few of the professors and students. This is not only one of the best schools of medicine in South America, it is among the really distinguished medical schools of the world. It has been in existence over a century, and its high standing and the great value of its productive work have been recognized again and again by all competent authorities both in Europe and in the United States. Those persons who believe that men living in the tropics are unable permanently to perform useful work would do well to study with some attention the admirable contribution to the growth of real civilization which has been made by this great school of medicine and surgery in Bahia.

At the Municipal Council one of the leading citizens of Bahia, a doctor and graduate of this school of medicine, made the address to me in English. Here in Brazil, as home in the United States, there is no other profession, hardly even that of the civil engineers themselves, which produces so many men of ardent and intelligent sympathy with the movement for sane and genuine progress. The doctor in his address showed a clear appreciation of just what all of us in all parts of the world mean who are striving for genuine democracy in government and industry. He also showed a refreshingly sound common sense as to the practical limitations in the application of our principles. I was especially struck by the applause with which the audience greeted his allusion to the Governor and the Mayor as having done first-class work, and having done it with absolute honesty. During both of the two short addresses I made in Brazil I found that what the audience cared for most was my insistence upon the need of the elementary virtues, and especially of the virtue of honesty in public life, and my further insistence upon the fact that the man of mere words was a curse in a democracy, that the only man who can serve a democracy is the man who says nothing that he does not mean, and who always tries to translate his words into actual deeds.

Few cities in our own Western United States are being improved more rapidly than Bahia. The business and residential streets are being widened; trolleys are running everywhere, and automobiles are jostling the queer pack-animals laden with country produce. Old buildings are being ruthlessly torn down—sometimes almost too ruthlessly—to make room for whatever improvements are necessary. In one part of the city there are big mills, chiefly cotton mills; the labor is mostly native. The Mayor mentioned to me that the building of some of the new streets was being conducted by an American firm, and that the trolley cars had come from America; but he expressed his regret that there were so few American business men who seemed to realize the possibilities of Bahia, and Brazil generally. Personally I not only regret this, but wonder at it. There is already easy and pleasant communication direct from the United States to Brazil. In a very few years the voyage will be done in ten days or less. If American business men will take the trouble to do as the Germans do, and study Brazil, and the desires, needs, and likings of the Brazilians, they will find them

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first-class customers. Of course first-class customers stay such only when the goods and the service are also first-class, and it is necessary to consult not merely the needs but the preferences and even the prejudices of the customers—a fact which our business men should bear in mind at the outset of all international dealings.

In the very brief time at our disposal we saw chiefly the busy Bahia of to-day and of the future. We also got a glimpse or two of the past. One church, that of St. Francis, is a very interesting specimen of Portuguese *barroco* architecture. It was built in the sixteenth century. The rather florid carvings are for the most part elaborately gilded, but the demands of a less pronounced taste are met both by the imported tiles and paintings and by the beautiful carved woodwork. It was this carved woodwork which especially interested me because it was a native product and not imported. The wood is a kind of ironwood, nearly as hard as a metal, and practically as lasting.

By the way, there were two of the copper coins with inscriptions which typify the modern Brazilian insistence upon the same commercial traits and virtues which we also have recognized as elementary; one copper piece which has on one side the Southern Cross has on the other the legend "*A economia faz a prosperidade*" (Economy makes prosperity), and the other bears the inscription, "*Vintem poupado, vintem ganho*" (A penny saved is a penny earned). These Benjamin Franklin-like mottoes are as essential to the men in the Southern Hemisphere who live under the Southern Cross as to us in the Northern Hemisphere under the Dipper!

The public breakfast we were given was like an unusually well-managed public breakfast of this kind in one of our great cities at home. There were several courses, all different from those one would see in America or England, but very good, and well cooked and well served. There was the same grouping of well-dressed men, in their essentials of the same type—as a Senator who sat near me remarked, in speaking of the social and industrial problems of our two nations, humanity is much the same everywhere. There was one very pretty addition, however. The central table in the room was filled with ladies, the wives of the men present, charming in looks and in dress, and at a table covered with beautiful flowers.

Altogether the impression left upon me by Bahia was not only one of beauty and picturesqueness, but of eager determination to succeed in manufacturing and in commerce, and of full realization by the leaders that there could be no success of the kind unless there was a stable, orderly, and honest government, unless justice was meted out without favor, and unless energy, thrift, hard work, and intelligent enterprise were shown in the business world. If, as I not only hope but believe, Brazil can continue developing all these qualities, she has before her a future of limitless prosperity and development in the twentieth century.

THE CEDAR CHEST

BY C. D. MORLEY

Her mind is like her cedar chest
Wherein in quietness do rest
The wistful dreamings of her heart
In fragrant folds all laid apart.

There, put away in sprigs of rhyme
Until her life's full blossom-time,
Flutter (like tremulous little birds)
Her small and sweet maternal words.

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ON THE SELECTION OF BOOKS FOR CHILDREN

BY SIDONIE MATZNER GRUENBERG

AUTHOR OF "YOUR CHILD TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW"

As Chairman of the Children's Literature Committee of the Federation for Child Study, Mrs. Gruenberg has had the opportunity to examine carefully about a thousand children's books during the past three years, in co-operation with a number of careful readers.

The titles given herewith are picked from a longer list prepared by the Committee for this year, entitled "A Selected List of Recent Books for Children." This may be obtained by any one interested by sending fifteen cents to the Secretary of the Federation, 219 West One Hundredth Street, New York.—THE EDITORS.

LIKE the management of a home or of a factory, the selection of books for children is frequently on a low plane of efficiency. The reasons for low efficiency are very much alike in all cases. Among the chief reasons are the lack of definite aims and the lack of definite standards.

When you go out to buy a book for a child, you should make up your mind definitely whether you wish to make the recipient read a certain book that you have yourself found helpful; or whether you wish to gratify him by giving him a book that he will like to own and to read; or whether you wish to give him a book that is likely to impart desirable information, or arouse certain sentiments, or modify his moral point of view. Every one of these aims is perfectly legitimate; but you cannot expect one book to accomplish all of these aims. For this reason your aim should be clearly before you in making the selection.

After you have made up your mind what your book is to do there are certain things to be considered. For example, it is well to know the particular child who is to use the book, the capacities and interests that are to be reached. Otherwise the selection of a book as a "good" book would be like the selection of wall-paper that pleases you for rooms that are to be used by strangers of possibly different tastes. Indeed, a knowledge of the child ought to come first, for it should influence you in the selection of your aim. If it is a girl who has not yet learned to care for reading, you will want to get her something that will appeal to her interests, something that will teach her that there is a great deal in books that concerns her. If it is a boy who reads too much, you may wish to use the book as an instrument for getting him interested in athletics. In any case, the child supplies the first standard: the book must reach his interests, it must supply his needs, and it must meet his intellectual development. No matter how good a book may be from a literary or an artistic or a scientific point of view, it will fail of its purpose if it shoots "over the head" of the reader; but no less so if it is too simple.

Other standards are to be found outside the child. It is well to know something about the books that are offered and to know what to expect of them. A book that is to give information must contain reliable information; a book that deals with human relations must be imbued with sound sentiment. In all cases it is desirable that a book shall be in good taste. Even if it is meant merely to amuse the child, you should be sure that the amusement it offers is of a wholesome kind, and not the crude horse-play of the type found in certain "Sunday supplements."

These different problems present themselves whatever the purpose of the book you seek to buy. But the older books have passed through a process of selection, so that only the best of them survive. It is the new books that give us pause, and they are the ones that are displayed most alluringly on the shop counters. Yet the perplexity should not make us renounce the new entirely, for there have been great advances in the production of books for children in recent years. Not only do the writers of books have a better understanding of the capacities and needs of the young readers; there are also many topics that we wish the young people to read about which are not mentioned in the older books. There are all the marvelous discoveries in the sciences and the wonderful inventions in the arts, all within our own times; there are the changing social and political conditions in all parts of the world; there are the new relations between man and

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man that the industrial revolution is bringing about. Of these the older books give not a hint.

Young people read more than ever to-day, and they read relatively more than older people. As a result there has grown a great demand for children's books and a corresponding supply of machine-made products. It is because of these conditions that we need competent counsel in the selection of books for children, for none of us can hope to know all the books in addition to knowing our own children. The accompanying list contains a few titles from each main group, selected from among recent books and reprints. These are not among the *newest* books, for time has been necessary to read every book carefully. Similar lists have been found useful in the past, and the need for them becomes greater with every passing year.

BOOKS FOR CHILDREN

BIOGRAPHICAL

The Boy's Life of Edison. By William H. Meadowcroft. Harpers. $1.25.
A good account of this great man who is so interesting to boys. Over 14.

Daniel Boone, Backwoodsman. By C. H. Forbes-Lindsay. Lippincott. $1.50.

With Carson and Fremont. By Edwin L. Sabin. Lippincott. $1.25.
Vivid stories of the frontier life. Well told. Good make-up and illustrations. Boys 12-16.

Louisa May Alcott. By Belle Moses.

Florence Nightingale, the Angel of the Crimea. By Laura E. Richards. Appleton. $1.25 each.
Sympathetic accounts of two fine women. 12-16.

Historic Boyhoods.

Historic Girlhoods. By Rupert S. Holland. Jacobs. $1.50 each.
Interesting and instructive accounts of heroes and of heroines of many nations. Both illustrated. 10-14.

Plutarch's Lives for Boys and Girls. Selected and retold by W. H. Weston. Stokes. $2.50.
A very good edition of the Lives, giving a brief review of each life and then expanding on the salient points. Elaborate edition, handsomely illustrated in color by W. Rainey. Over 14.

Stories from Old English Romance. By Joyce Pollard.

Stories from Old French Romance. By E. M. Wilmot-Buxton. Stokes. 75c. each.
Stories of classic hero tales retold. Good literary style. 10-14.

HISTORICAL

The American History Story-Book. By Albert F. Blaisdell and Francis K. Ball. Little-Brown. 75c.
True tales of personal heroism. Good for supplementary historical reading. 10-14.

Australia's Story.

Canada's Story.

India's Story.

South Africa's Story. By H. E. Marshall. Stokes. 75c. each.
Graphic little histories of the respective lands. Colored illustrations. 10-14.

Indian Stories. By Major Cicero Newell. Silver. 45c.
Interesting, instructive account of the life and customs of the Indians when they lived closer to their original traditions. 8-12.

TALES OF TRAVEL AND ADVENTURE

Bill the Minder. By W. Heath Robinson. Holt. $3.50.
An unusual book with subtle humor, appreciable only by the well-read and more discerning child. A large, elaborate book, with unusually beautiful illustrations by the author. Over 14.

TALES OF TRAVEL AND ADVENTURE.—*Continued*

Caravan Tales. By Wilhelm Hauff. Macmillan.
Fine edition of these classic tales. Translated from the German by J. G. Hornstein; beautifully illustrated by Norman Ault. 10-14.

The Children's Book of Christmas. Compiled by J. C. Dier. Macmillan. $1.50.
Very interesting stories of the winter festivals and Christmas celebrations in different lands and ages. Illustrated by reproductions from classic pictures and others. 10-14.

The Children of the New Forest. By Captain Marryat. Holt. $1.35.
Very good edition of this classic tale of the time of the Cavaliers and Roundheads. Beautiful colored illustrations by E. Boyd Smith. Over 14.

Dick Among the Seminoles. By A. W. Dimock. Stokes. $1.50.
A good story of adventure. 12-15.

Gulliver's Voyages to Lilliput and Brobdingnag. By Jonathan Swift. Holt. $2.25.
Excellent edition, with profuse illustrations that are very attractive and original in character. 10-15.

Humphrey Bold. By Herbert Strang. Bobbs-Merrill. $1.50.
Interesting and fascinating book of adventure for boys. 12-14.

Little People Everywhere. By Etta Blaisdell McDonald and Julia Dalrymple. Little-Brown. 60c. each.
Gerda in Sweden; Kathleen in Ireland; Manuel in Mexico; Rafael in Italy; Umé San in Japan. Good short books descriptive of the country and peoples. 8-12.

The Magic Forest. By Stewart Edward White. Macmillan. $1.25.
Instructive, entertaining story of a real boy who spends several months in an Indian camp. Indian customs and traditions are depicted. Well illustrated. 9-13.

The Runaway Equator. By Lilian Bell. Stokes. $1.25.
Highly fanciful, humorous, entertaining; with droll illustrations by Peter Newell. 8-12.

The Sultan's Rival. By Bradley Gilman. Small-Maynard. $1.20.
An exciting tale of adventure. Boys, 12-16.

VERSES

The Book of the Little Past. By Josephine Preston Peabody. Houghton. $1.50.
Delightful poems of appeal to thoughtful children. Well gotten up and illustrated by Elizabeth Shippen Green. 6-10.

The Cat's Tea Party. By Laure Claire Foucher. Moffat-Yard. 50c.
Three very simple little stories in good rhyme. Illustrated in green and black by Margaret Grainger. Nursery age.

Mother Goose's Nursery Rhymes. Doran. 50c.
A small, atttractively illustrated edition. Nursery age.

NOTE.—The figures after the comment on each book indicate approximately the age for which the book is suitable. In the references to publishers of books "Appleton" stands for D. Appleton & Co., New York; "Bobbs-Merrill," for the Bobbs-Merrill Co., Indianapolis; "Caldwell," for the H. M. Caldwell Co., New York; "Century," for the Century Co., New York; "Crowell," for the T. Y. Crowell Co., New York; "Doran," for the George H. Doran Co., New York; "Duffield," for Duffield & Co., New York; "Harpers," for Harper & Brothers, New York; "Holt," for Henry Holt & Co., New York; "Houghton," for Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston; "Huebsch," for B. W. Huebsch, New York; "Jacobs," for the G. W. Jacobs Co., Philadelphia; "Lippincott," for the J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia; "Little-Brown," for Little, Brown & Co., Boston; "Lothrop," for Lothrop, Lee & Shepard, Boston; "Macmillan," for the Macmillan Co., New York; "Moffat-Yard," for Moffat, Yard & Co., New York; "Penn," for the Penn Publishing Co., Philadelphia; "Silver," for Silver, Burdett & Co., Boston; "Small-Maynard," for Small, Maynard & Co., Boston; "Stokes," for the F. A. Stokes Co., New York; "Tuck," for Raphael Tuck & Sons, New York; "Warne," for Frederick Warne & Co., New York.

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VERSES.—*Continued*

Mother Goose Nursery Rhymes. Edited by Edric W. Vredenburg. Tuck. $1.50.
Excellent edition. Well illustrated by Mabel Lucy Atwell. Nursery age.

Historic Poems and Ballads. Described by Rupert S. Holland. Jacobs. $1.50.
Excellent incentive to read more historic literature. 10–14.

Mother Goose, or The Old Nursery Rhymes. Illustrated by Kate Greenaway. Warne. 60c.
A republication of the old, charmingly illustrated edition. Nursery age.

FAIRY AND FOLK TALES, LEGENDS, ETC.

Hans Andersen's Fairy Tales. Lippincott. $1.50.
Good edition, with charming illustrations by Maria L. Kirk. 8–12.

At the Back of the North Wind. By George Macdonald. Lippincott. $1.50.
Fanciful adventures of a real boy, 8–12.

Arabian Nights. Retold by Lawrence Housman. Doran. $1.50.
A beautiful edition, magnificently illustrated by Edmund Dulac. 10–14

The Basket Woman. By Mary Austin. Houghton. $1.50.
Well-written myths of the North American Indians. 8–12.

The Big Book of Fairy Tales. Edited by Walter C. Jerrold. Caldwell. $2.50.
Large, thick volume containing an excellent collection of the favorite fairy tales; handsome illustrations in color and in black and white. Can be read to children from four years up. 6–8.

A Child's Book of Stories. Selected and arranged by Penrhyn W. Coussens. Duffield. $2.50.
A large book containing many judiciously selected tales from most varied sources; beautifully illustrated by Jessie Willcox Smith. 6–19.

The English Fairy Book. By Ernest Rhys.
The Irish Fairy Book. By Alfred Perceval Graves.
The Scottish Fairy Book. By Elizabeth W. Grierson.
The Welsh Fairy Book. By W. Jenkyn Thomas. Stokes. $1.35 each.

The Italian Fairy Book. By Anne Macdonell. Stokes. $1.50.
Interesting tales from the folk-lore of various countries. 8–12.

The Fairies and the Christmas Child. By Lilian Gask. Crowell. $2.
Charming imaginative story of the adventures of a boy specially favored by the fairies because he was born on Christmas Day. Profusely and beautifully illustrated by Willy Pogany. 9–12.

Grimm's Animal Stories. By Wilhelm and Jacob Grimm. Duffield. $1.50.
A collection of animal stories by these favorite writers. Beautifully illustrated. 8–12.

King Arthur's Knights. Retold by Henry F. B. Gilbert. Stokes. $2.50.
Excellent text. Handsomely illustrated by Walter Crane. Elaborate edition. 10–14.

The Little Chicks. By John Howard Jewett. Small-Maynard. 60c.
Entertaining for child of nursery age. Attractive illustrations.

SOMETHING TO DO

Handicraft for Handy Boys. By A. Neely Hall. Lothrop. $2.
Boys, 13 and over.

Housekeeping for Little Girls.
Sewing for Little Girls. By Olive Hyde Foster. Duffield. 75c. each.
Girls, 8–14.

Pleasant Day Diversions. By Carolyn Wells. Moffat-Yard. $1.
Girls, 8–12.

Something to Make.
Something to Do.
Something to Paint. Doran. 25c. each.
6–10.

When Mother Lets Us Cook. By Constance Johnson.
When Mother Lets Us Garden. By Frances Duncan.
When Mother Lets Us Give a Party. By Elsie D. Yale.
When Mother Lets Us Sew. By Virginia Ralston. Moffat-Yard. 75c. each.
Girls, 8–14.
Helpful suggestions for various activities to engage the interests of girls and boys

NATURE, SCIENCE, INVENTION, ETC.

The Boys' Book of Modern Marvels. By C. J. L. Clark.
The Boys' Book of Railways. By J. R. Howden.
The Boys' Book of Warships. By J. R. Howden. Stokes. $1.75 each.
Detailed accounts of the various fields of modern activities, and the application of science to the solution of practical problems. Illustrated. Boys, 12–18.

The Curtiss Aviation Book. By Glenn H. Curtiss and Augustus Post. Stokes. $1.35.
Authoritative and accurate account of aviation. 10–16.

Dwellers in the Garden,
Dwellers in the Meadows.
Dwellers in the Pond.
Dwellers on the River Bank.
Dwellers Underground.
Dwellers in the Woods. By Rev. Theodore Wood. Jacobs. 50c. each.
An accurate, instructive, and interesting nature series for young children. Illustrated. 8–12.

The Fall of the Year.
The Spring of the Year.
Winter. By Dallas Lore Sharp. Houghton. 60c. each.
Excellent descriptions of the phases of animal and plant life peculiar to the different seasons. 10–14.

The Land We Live In. By Overton W. Price. Small-Maynard. $1.50.
"The boy's book of conservation." Graphic and instructive descriptions of our forests, mines, rivers, etc. Well illustrated from photographs. Over 14.

The Story of Lumber. By Sara W. Basset.
The Story of Cotton. By Alice Turner Curtis.
The Story of Gold and Silver. By Elizabeth I. Samuel. Penn. 75c. each.
Interesting stories giving good pictures of life in the industries, and reliable information concerning them. 10–14.

The Wireless Man. By Francis A. Collins. Century. $1.20.
Interesting and instructive account of wireless telegraphy and its wonders. 12–18.

The World of Animal Life. Edited by Fred Smith. Caldwell. $1.50.
The place of animals in the animal kingdom, their structures and habits, told systematically and scientifically, yet simply enough. Excellent as a reference book for children interested in animals. Numerous illustrations. Over 14.

VARIOUS STORIES

Bimbi; Stories for Children.
A Dog of Flanders, The Nürnberg Stove, and Other Stories. By Louisa de la Ramée (Ouida). Lippincott. $1.50 each.
Very good editions of these fascinating stories. Beautifully illustrated by Maria L. Kirk. 10–14.

The Green C. By J. A. Meyer. Harpers. $1.25.
A wholesome story of American high school life. Illustrated by the author. Boys, over 14.

The King of the Thundering Herd.
A Wilderness Dog. By Clarence Hawkes. Jacobs. $1.50 each.
The first, a biography of a buffalo; good account of pioneer life in the West. The second, a well-told narrative of animals hunting down and fighting one another. Boys, 10–14.

The Lucky Sixpence. By Emilie B. Knipe and Alden A. Knipe. Century. $1.25.
Charming story of the part a little girl played in Revolutionary times. Not accurate historically. 10–14.

A Maid of King Alfred's Court. By Lucy Foster Madison. Penn. 60c.
A pleasant combination of history and romance. Wholesome sentiment. Good print. Illustrated. Over 14.

Maida's Little Shop. By Inez Haynes Gilmore. Huebsch. $1.25.
Tells of the health, happiness, and friends that came to a wealthy father's invalid daughter in managing a candy and toy shop of her own. Girls, 10–14.

The Oregon Trail. By Francis Parkman. Little-Brown. $1.
Interesting account of the wild life of man and beast in the Far West in the early days. Illustrated by Frederic Remington. 10–14.

Ranald Bannerman's Boyhood. By George Macdonald. Caldwell. $1.50.
A charming story of childhood. 10–14.

The Secret Garden. By Frances Hodgson Burnett. Stokes. $1.35.
Interesting, imaginative story of appeal to thoughtful children. 10–14.

Told in a Little Boy's Pocket. By Sara Beaumont Kennedy. Moffat-Yard. 75c.
History of the articles in a boy's pocket. Entertaining and instructive. 6–10.

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THE STORY OF A FAILURE

The following narrative is a genuine human document. As the writer intimates, he came into the office of The Outlook with the hope of selling for immediate cash, to relieve his personal wants, an article which he had written on the economic conditions for casual workers in the city of New York. The article was too technical and sociological to be used, but disclosed training and intelligence on the part of the writer in spite of his extreme dilapidation. Something about his bearing and manner interested the member of the editorial staff who talked with him. There was a long and frank conversation in which some of the main incidents of his life were related. The result was that he was engaged to write the following story of his failure. A small sum of money was advanced to him on account; and on his next visit to the office there had been a great transformation, and there were good reasons for believing that he was now out of the slough of despond and on the road to a permanent recovery of both his self-respect and his usefulness. No moral need be tacked to his narrative; it carries its own.
—THE EDITORS.

"THE fact is—you are a failure at forty. You bear all the outward appearance of a tramp. Through what combination of circumstances have you, who have held responsible positions on leading newspapers, sunk to this level? Your case presents a human phenomenon. What is your story?"

Plain words indeed, but spoken in all sincerity and simple earnestness by one of the editors of The Outlook to the writer. I called at his office to submit a manuscript for his consideration, and I realized the truth of his statements. I was ragged and unkempt. My linen was filthy. The trousers I wore presented a miracle of greasy effects, brought about by two nights' employment as a dish-washer in a restaurant. My eyes were bloodshot from lack of sleep. The manuscript I presented was prepared in the reading-room of the Cooper Union. I had slept in the parks and streets for two nights before preparing it. Its appearance would never convince even the most optimistic editor that it possessed any merit. I had not eaten any food for more than twenty-four hours. The only means that came to me of feeling like a human being were supplied by the free city baths. I managed through a trying crisis to refresh my body daily by their use. From my observation, I might state here that I consider the baths as the most potent factor, after the public schools, in educating the poor towards a higher grade of citizenship.

My experience with editors has been extensive, and, while the statements of The Outlook editor gave a hard jolt to my egotism, I recognized their truth and the kindliness that prompted their utterance. The questions he asked were ever recurring to my own mind during the trying days of my adversity. I found the issues so involved at each effort to reach the cause of my failure that I had given up trying to determine it. In order to answer the editor's question I have made another diagnosis. Modern medical science determines the cause of disease and makes plans to prevent it by a thorough study of its history.

If heredity has aught to do with making for success, my career was assured from my birth. Behind me are generations of eminently successful men. In determining this fact I have considered the limitations that conditions placed upon their activities. They were of a sturdy Norman-Irish stock, and among them were members of Parliament, engineers, and soldiers. The latter profession was always popular in my family, and my father adopted it. He served the British Government as an officer for more than thirty-five years. He did not possess wealth, but the memory of his sterling character is my most pleasant recollection. His income was ample for the needs of his family of ten children. Of course there was no extravagance. He was that marvel of his time—an Irish officer who hated debt and dissipation of any character. To my eyes his only vice was the barrack-like discipline he enforced upon his sons and under which I chafed.

The home in which I was born is a commodious stone structure in which any number of children could find room without coming within fighting distance. My brothers and myself could never maintain a proper distance, and fisticuffs were our prevailing pastime. The punishment that father administered was never effective, but at each recurring offense it increased in intensity. The effect that this treatment had on my future during the formative period of my youth was not

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favorable. Another factor in my home life that had an ill effect was that my father never invited my confidence. He repelled it. The fact is that I was never supposed to act on my own initiative.

I had an intense love for books in these boyhood days, and the song and story of my native Ireland supplied me with a wealth of legendary lore that fed the imagination. My primary education was obtained in a private school whose head master spent most of his time bemoaning the injustice done to the Church in Ireland by the Act of Disestablishment. The training in the rudiments was very thorough, and we received a special course in English poetry that familiarized us with Goldsmith, Pope, Dryden, Scott, and Byron. Here, also, I became familiar with Washington Irving's "Life of Napoleon Bonaparte," a work I have never heard spoken of during my eighteen years in America. In Dr. Jackson's School for Young Gentlemen we used it as a text-book, and it was highly regarded by our staff of teachers both as a literary production and on account of its historical merit.

I entered Trinity College, Dublin, and for four years enjoyed the educational and social privileges of that great institution. I had as my teachers during some period of this time such men as Sullivan in English literature, Tyndall in science, and Mahaffy in Greek. My time was not, however, given over exclusively to study. I maintained a fair standing in my classes and always made a creditable showing at the semester examinations. I found much time for pleasure, as we called it. We drank a little, smoked a whole lot, gambled more than was good for us, and went as deeply into debt as tradesmen would permit. The home restraint was removed, and I wallowed in my new freedom. I obtained my degree and stood eighteenth in a class of sixty-eight. From the reports I have received from time to time every member of the class has been successful with the exception of myself and two others.

In the light of my experience as a failure at forty, I am satisfied that the loose habits of living I contracted during this college period helped along toward the final result. It was in those days a case of buying to-day and paying at some convenient future time. This habit remained with me until about fourteen months ago, when I realized the folly of it.

Some months spent in the Royal Military Academy in Woolwich, England, completed my school days. I objected to adopting a military career, and announced my objection by leaving the academy without consulting my father. He insisted on my return, and I vehemently objected. The day of that interview I left my dear home forever, and, although my father lived for fourteen years after, our only communication to the time of his death was through a third person, usually my dear mother.

What effect did the headstrong, willful spirit I displayed in this crisis, and which remains with me even to-day, have on my ultimate failure?

I turned to America at this period, as I knew the broken relations with my father would not be resumed until the heat had died out on both sides. I informed my mother of my wishes, and my father made liberal financial arrangements for my transportation and maintenance for a considerable time. The day I set foot in the new land, as I still love to call the United States, was the day when I really began the battle of life. I was nearly twenty-three years old, and nature, training, and social environment had combined in giving me a generous and effective equipment for the struggle. I possessed an abundance of good health and indomitable energy. An optimistic outlook on life and certain social qualities multiplied my opportunities.

A letter of introduction from a mutual friend to the then city editor of the Philadelphia "Public Ledger" obtained me a hearing and later employment as a reporter. The gentleman I refer to is still an active newspaper man and as enthusiastic a story-hunter to-day as I was in my cub days. He is Robert M. McWade, Washington correspondent. Although he handled my copy without any regard to my feelings, I learned many things in newspaper-making and efficiency from him. The surroundings in the "Ledger" office at that time were most delightful. Many men of genius were connected directly or indirectly with its columns. In order to reach the editorial rooms one was compelled to climb several flights of steps, but to me during the short eight months I was employed on the paper the climb could be likened only to a modern Jacob's ladder. I never was employed in any office in which the relations between the members of the working force were more friendly. My view of life sweetened and broadened under the influence of my surroundings. The "Ledger" handled

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news as news. A tragedy was a tragedy and was handled in proper fashion in the news columns. If any readers of our paper craved the morbid, excruciating relation of a news story, they would be compelled to look elsewhere. The "Ledger" was healthy and would have none of that kind of writing.

I lost my position with the "Ledger" because of a maudlin sense of duty to a woman of my acquaintance. In the course of my daily rounds I overheard two city clerks discussing the woman in a manner that I did not like. I told them the woman was a friend of mine. One of the men persisted in his statements, and I was Irish. I was the conqueror, but there was not much glory in the achievement. My resignation was in order. After writing it I never returned to the office to find out what action had been taken on it. I might add that I was about as well acquainted with the woman in question and had as good cause to protect her fair name as that of any of the thousands of women I have interviewed since that time. Furthermore, I became satisfied that the statements made by my adversary were only too true.

I was out of employment, but I had some money in bank, and I decided to try the Middle West for a position. I advertised, and received several answers. One offered me a managing editorship in a city of nearly 70,000 population in the State of Michigan. I jumped at it, and, while the salary was not over-generous, the power and prestige that I dreamed of in my boyhood was in my grasp and I held on to it. As an executive I was a misfit from every view-point. This fact I realized before I was a week on the job, but, strange as it may seem, I became a local celebrity within a month. Before my coming the editorial column was made up of reprint, mostly dealing with National and State politics. Through observation, and for the purpose of giving my personal ideas to the public, I decided on a local editorial policy. I "boosted" the city's great possibilities and knocked the feet from under the Board of Aldermen, which body was engaged in the ever ancient and always new game of grafting with paving contracts. The big advertisers who were visited daily by one of the owners of the newspaper noticed the innovation. They lauded it, and the owners were satisfied that they had procured a paragon at the salary of a "piker."

My incompetence was lost sight of in the popularity of my propaganda. The owner-business manager introduced me everywhere. My star was at its zenith, when everything went awry one beautiful spring day, because I had made false statements when I took the position. I claimed to have been in the United States for many years and that I had had more than five years' practical experience. My undoing was the result of a desire on the part of one of my employers to have me identified with the political party which the paper favored. He was chairman of the county committee, and he nominated me for the secretaryship of that body. My name was duly returned to the State Committee, and I received my commission from that body. I was not conscious of the honor conferred on me until this time, and I spent a bad night trying to decide what to do. Finally I took the matter in the light of a joke and confided my dilemma to the city editor of the opposition paper, who had formerly worked in Chicago. He saw a "story," pumped me dry under the guise of friendship, and then proceeded to "roast" me unmercifully. He explained that I, an immigrant, only two years in the country, was seeking political preferment, and, it appeared, had already been elected to an office by the party. He warned me against illegal registration and voting, and cited the State statutes prescribing the punishments. He literally drove me out of town. In my year in the city I had become well acquainted, and everybody gave me the laugh when I appeared on the streets. The raillery was kept up, and I waited patiently for a good opportunity to leave the city without showing the white feather. The time came when I was offered a better position on another newspaper. Making sure that the most proficient newsmongers in the town read the offer, I went to Chicago to make train connections, as it were, to my new job. I never saw the town whence the offer came, and I hardly think I ever will. I arrived in Washington, District of Columbia, a few days later, and another chapter in my history of failure was written in that beautiful city.

For five years I worked in the Nation's capital, with varying degrees of success. I worked in various capacities as a newspaper man. Part of the time I was connected with the office of one of New York's great dailies, and through this work got in contact with the United States Senate and the plans of Federal legislation.

During this period of years I became more

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of a " rounder " than the duties that devolved on me demanded. I did not dissipate to any great degree, but I kept late hours, slept as few hours a day as tired nature absolutely demanded, and worked prodigiously. I spent money very freely, and never counted the cost of any pleasure while I possessed the money to enjoy it. In this manner my small bank account was soon exhausted, but I had obtained a wide knowledge of men and things through my association with the corps of Washington correspondents, men appointed to the position because of many years of able and faithful service in the home office of their newspapers.

Every young newspaper man who enters the National capital field and wishes to make a permanent connection learns in a short time that if he has ability and character and can obtain a foothold on the Washington " Star " his future is assured. During the five-year period mentioned this was my ambition, and I finally realized it. I also decided that I was becoming a little too fond of hearing the ice tinkling in the high-ball glass, and I decreed a war on the appetite. I was young, stubborn, and ambitious for the respect and confidence of my employers and my associates. So thoroughly did I rout the appetite that I did not taste malt or spirituous liquors of any kind for more than eight years. I worked hard and spent my vacations in travel. During my first years of service on the " Star " my assignments varied from that of the ordinary emergency man to the " covering " of the House of Representatives and the White House. When the management of the paper decided to issue a Sunday edition, I was transferred to that department as an assistant editor. My superior was sick a great deal, and this threw much responsibility on my shoulders. The prestige of the paper helped the Sunday edition, and its success was assured from the initial issue.

In this new position I edited copy, wrote an occasional story, assisted with the book reviews, " made up," and sometimes was authorized to purchase " feature " stories. My work was satisfactory, and I enjoyed a good salary. I saved some money every week. Some young men whom I knew were projecting a syndicate Sunday magazine section about the time that I had been associated with the " Star " for eight years. They put all their own money into the venture, and I willingly joined them to the extent of my last dollar. A high-salaried egotist in New York took charge of our supplement. In three months it ceased publication and my savings were gone.

Here was a crisis that would try the metal of any man. It found me wanting in every essential. I lost courage and returned to the use of stimulants. When my day's work was over, I adjourned to a café and spent the evenings in drinking and card-playing. Thanks to a splendid constitution, I threw off the effects of the indulgences of the night before the next day's work began. This condition of affairs continued for almost two years. Then I decided that I was going to indulge my appetite any time during working hours when the nervous tension became too great. This was the beginning of the end. Friends advised me to " cut it out." I heeded no advice. I was always looking for trouble. My nerves were shattered and I began to realize that I was losing my grip.

One day my chief left a note on my desk calling my attention to my repeated and continued absences from my desk during office hours. The tone of the note was kindly, but I became almost insane when I received it. I grabbed a piece of paper and wrote my resignation—to take effect immediately. I sent it to him at his club, where he was playing golf. I have never seen him since that day.

That was my last position of a permanent character. My health was ruined and my system was undermined by my excesses. A few months' employment here and there have supplied my needs and the stimulants which I craved. I finally drifted to New York, and sank deeper and deeper in degradation. I became so shabby that I could not obtain work as a reporter, and I decided to try something else. I sold (or tried to sell) vacuum cleaners from door to door, and could not make my room rent out of my work. Then I tried addressing envelopes, and could not make sufficient money to pay room rent and buy food. I always was compelled by my desire to have enough money on hand for my alcoholic food. I came to look upon this as necessary.

Such is the history of a failure. Many elements combined to produce it. The love of alcohol finished the work.

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THE NEW BOOKS

THE REMINISCENCES OF A GREAT SCULPTOR

Augustus Saint-Gaudens, the first of American and one of the foremost of modern sculptors, died at his home in Windsor, Vermont, six years ago last August. His "Reminiscences," in two volumes, edited by his son, supplements the other biography of himself which he has left in his two studios at Windsor, preserved by Mrs. Saint-Gaudens as a memorial of her husband. Although overshadowed by serious illness for a long time before his death, the sculptor was busily at work until the very end. The Whistler Memorial to be put in position at West Point had been completed and was being reproduced in marble; the Phillips Brooks Memorial for Boston, the Magee Monument for Pittsburgh, the Hanna Monument for Cleveland, the statue of Lincoln seated for Chicago, had passed out of the sculptor's hands, and the groups for the Boston Public Library had been so far advanced that it will be possible to complete them.

Saint-Gaudens's personality was singularly attractive; and his sensitive face, interesting in molding and in line, had been painted or photographed many times, and more than once with striking fidelity. These portraits and the great number of striking works which were the fruit of Saint-Gaudens's active genius may be taken in connection with "The Reminiscences of Augustus Saint-Gaudens" (The Century Company, New York) as conveying an unusually vital impression of a lovable man of genius. Without the slightest pretension to literary skill, and with a modesty which was never for a moment violated, Saint-Gaudens had used his pen in a very characteristic way, and his criticism and characterization of his contemporaries from the art point of view were singularly lucid, dispassionate, and distinct. Although a man of imagination in the most original sense—a man, that is, of striking genius—Saint-Gaudens had the sanity of nature and the clarity of vision which often go with the highest genius. He knew when his work was well done; and as Thackeray, another modest man, laid down his pen when he had finished the scene in which Rawdon Crawley wreaks his wrath on Lord Steyne and gave expression to his delight in what he knew was a stroke of great art, so Saint-Gaudens, looking at a finished achievement, could write:

> I think I told you that my "Victory" is getting on well. It's the grandest "Victory" anybody ever made. Hooraah! And I shall have the model done in a month or so. On the other hand, I do not know whether I have told you that the cloak has been the sticking-point on the "Sherman." Well, I pointed and cast it with reluctance; and now, after a good rest, I went at it again to-day with a rush and with a new and simpler arrangement which I was able to make on the manikin. I worked like the devil until Antonio, my handsome Italian boy, brought in the lighted lamp because it was so dark, and to-night I feel I have *that* cloak now, just as I have the "Victory."

As a teacher the fine qualities of St. Gaudens's nature were constantly revealed. He was sympathetic and helpful; sometimes, his students thought, too considerate and gentle in criticism.

> "Then when the prepared student came to my father's hands," writes his son, "he was told to work as naïvely and as primitively as possible, to leave no tool marks showing, to make his surfaces seem as if they had grown there, to develop technique and then to hide it. He assured them that they need never fear ruining their imagination or their sense of beauty by their attention to the fundamentals while in class. Æsthetic qualities, if ever in them, would remain, though they could not be acquired at any price if not inherent. They were in the school to learn to handle their tools and to copy the model accurately and absolutely, until the ability to construct became automatic. They should be right even if they had to be ugly, and to that end they should take all the measurements they wished of a model, almost pointing the model down to their statue if they desired. Occasionally an inspired youth would remark that he never measured his work, upon which my father would promptly rage, for he said: 'You will have trouble enough in producing good art as it is, without scorning such mechanical means as you can take. Besides, continuous measuring will train your eye to see accurately. Nobody can give the length of a foot offhand as well as a carpenter.'"

The statue of Phillips Brooks came at the end of his life, and profoundly interested and moved him. He "caressed" the figure, trying all manner of experiments with the pose and the dress.

> Then, while he ruminated upon his task, a sincere change in his attitude towards his subject came over him. Hitherto, though educated a Catholic, he had never found appeal in the historical self-chastising doctrines of Christianity. Only the joy of religion had drawn from him any response. He always remembered his aversion to his schoolmates who, according to

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their instructions, beat their chests and named themselves "miserable sinners." "Crawthumpers" he and his brothers used to call them. But now, as he gave the subject more and more individual thought, Christ no longer stood to him as the head of a cult that announced bewildering self-contradictions and endless punishment of sin, but became the man of men, a teacher of peace and happiness.

From that time Saint-Gaudens began to express a genuine faith in his conception of the physical image of Christ as a man, tender yet firm, suffering yet strong. It scarcely coincided with other representations in the past, though, of course, a few of them proved the exception to the rule, the "Bon Dieu" at the Cathedral of Amiens, Dagnan-Bouveret's "Christ," and Rembrandt's Christ in the "Supper at Emmaus." Rather the greater share of influence from pictorial work came, as I have said, from Tissot's "Life of Christ," so well illustrated by the author.

Few American biographies have the interest and importance of this autobiography of a great sculptor who has given American art a new standing in the world. Mr. Homer Saint-Gaudens has edited his father's memoirs with admirable taste and skill, supplementing them by letters and the recollections of friends.

Life of Lyman Trumbull. By Horace White. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. $3.

Who was Lyman Trumbull? will now be asked by many, for it is twenty-seven years since he died, full of years and honors. That he was one of the very great men of the Nation, worthy of unfading remembrance for his illustrious services during the most critical period of its history, no thoughtful reader of this record can fail to acknowledge. Strange though it may seem that it has not sooner appeared, it is quite as well that, like Secretary Welles's recently published "Diary," to which it is a helpful companion, it has waited for this passing of the passions and prejudices of the storm-epoch through which Trumbull's public career continued from 1854 to 1873. Like Welles's "Diary," it reveals the undercurrents and cross-currents of ambition, prejudice, and policy that thwarted statesmanship and cost the country dear. The materials of this volume are drawn mainly from Dr. White's intimate personal knowledge, the public record of Trumbull's speeches in Congress during his three terms as Senator from Illinois, and several thousand letters to him, now in the Library of Congress. For many years the editor-in-chief of the Chicago "Tribune," Dr. White was in close relations with Trumbull, cordially agreeing with his views and course, and now their fittest representative. A loyal supporter of Mr. Lincoln, notwithstanding differences of judgment, Trumbull's estimate of the great President in a letter to his son Walter, here published for the first time, is of outstanding importance among the papers preserved in this volume for its impartial retouching of the popular ideal in the interest of historical truth. Much evidence of this comes out in Trumbull's narrative of various events. The greatest public service he ever rendered he performed as one of the then called "seven traitors" who, at the cost of vilification and banishment from public life, barely defeated the attempt of their party to oust President Johnson from office—an attempt now universally condemned as a revolutionary assault on the Constitution. Trumbull's course in that crisis was said by a noted political seer to have cost him a place in the roll of Presidents. This centenary year since the birth of the author of the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution, which put the seal of finality on the Emancipation Proclamation, is appropriately commemorated by this story of his life, a valuable source book of National history, in whose making he bore an influential part.

Writings of John Quincy Adams. Edited by Worthington Chauncey Ford. Vol. II, 1796-1801. The Macmillan Company, New York, $3.50.

Special interest attaches to this volume for its light upon our international problems and their handling at a critical time in our history. The election of Adams as successor to Washington had been hotly resented by France as a continuation of Washington's refusal to make common cause with her quarrel against Great Britain as pledged for her aid in our war for independence. John Quincy Adams, as our Minister at The Hague and afterward at Berlin, had his hand in all matters relating to this controversy and its results in the short naval war which in 1799 ended French depredations on our commerce. His correspondence with President Adams, Pickering, the Secretary of State, and others, fills this volume. It vindicates Washington's judgment that he was the ablest man in our diplomatic service. His comments on European politics, his incisive remarks on "the pestilential principles of the terrible Republic" of France, and on the aid and comfort given it by the machinations of French partisans in the United States, are a valuable contribution to the history of that perilous time. Many letters of Adams to his mother treat these and other topics more freely than his official correspondence.

Roads from Rome. By Anne C. E. Allinson. The Macmillan Company, New York. $1.25.

Mrs. Allinson tells us in her preface to this delightful volume that its main purpose is to show that the men and women of ancient Rome were like ourselves; and she compasses her end in half a dozen chapters which deal with Catullus, Lucretius, Virgil, Horace, Ovid, and

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other Romans whose conditions, lightly sketched, bring into view the social and political circumstances in which they lived and wrote. The portraits are drawn with easy stroke, and the pseudo-classical manner is conspicuously absent from this volume, which has the leisurely quality of the essay and the point and verisimilitude of the biographical study. Something of the atmosphere of "Marius" envelops these Romans, because Mrs. Allinson, like Pater, lets the Roman temper and spirit escape from material forms and facts. The biographical facts are drawn from the writings of the men who appear, and are cast into imaginative forms; the chapters are, so to speak, steeped in literature. There are many valuable books written in these days, but books of meditative quality, of literary feeling, of the quiet mood in which sensitive things ripen, are not common, and to this class of books Mrs. Allinson has made a happy contribution. "On this soft autumn afternoon among the Italian hills," she writes, "Horace could still remember his startled amazement when he first saw the radiance of Greek coloring. He had not realized that the physical aspect of mountains and sky would be so different from the landscape about Rome, and he never lost his delight in the fresh transparency of the Athenian air. One of his earliest experiments in translation had been with Euripides's choral description of the 'blest children of Erechtheus going on their way, daintily enfolded in the bright, bright air.'" Mrs. Allinson understands the difference between writing about things and giving things the stage and letting them show themselves in natural relations and under normal conditions.

Romance of the American Theatre (The). By Mary Caroline Crawford. Little, Brown & Co., Boston. $2.50.

This pleasantly written book gives much interesting information concerning our first playhouses, old-time stars, and the relation these bore to the English drama in the days of Nance Oldfield, David Garrick, Peg Woffington, and others. It will interest all lovers of the theater, and will enlighten those who are inclined to look upon the theater as an evil place rather than, as it ought to be, a place for healthful recreation and an educational institution for the dramatic presentation of the problems of every race and country. The chapter entitled "The Rise of the Theater as an American Institution" is particularly interesting to students of American drama; for, as the author says:

> Lovers of liberty no less than lovers of the theater should give devout thanks that the British officers who served in America during the Revolution were exceedingly fond of "stage performances." . . . On the one hand, this absorption increased the non-preparedness which made it possible for the Yankees to win; and . . . by giving good plays . . . these officers notably advanced the progress of the stage as an American institution.

The book is illustrated with portraits and many reproductions of rare old prints; and the final chapter, "The Theaters of New York and the Drama To-Day," contains information nowhere else accessible in book form. This volume pleasantly supplements books like William Winter's "Wallet of Time" and Dr. Burton's "The New American Drama," as a part of a literary tripod to uphold the history and traditions of the American stage.

Constructive Natural Theology. By Newman Smyth. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $1.

Dean Stanley half a century ago remarked, "Whatever is good science is also good theology." These four lectures, recently given at Yale, stimulate religious teachers to go to school to nature as interpreted by science for fresh inspiration and larger, serener faith. The interpretation of nature, says Dr. Smyth, "is a question of formative creation at the beginning and of human values at the present end of evolution." What, he asks, is the personal value as it is realized in the ideal personality of Christ?—who is, he adds, "the final fact of nature" and "the spiritual dynamic of the world." The most important of the physical sciences for the theologian is biology, and Dr. Smyth holds that "examination in general biology should be required of candidates for the degree of Bachelors in Divinity," as it is at New College, Edinburgh. Our theological seminaries, generally speaking, have been seriously deficient in the field of constructive natural theology.

Children of the Wild (The). By Charles G. D. Roberts. The Macmillan Company, New York. $1.35.

A lucky nephew is taken off camping by his Uncle Andy. Their wilderness adventures bring up in various ways stories (told over the campfire and elsewhere) about young animals, "the children of the wild." Mr. Roberts knows animals, and he also evidently knows boys. His stories are well written, sound in their natural history and stirring in their incidents.

Tales from Washington Irving's Traveller. Illustrated by George Hood. The J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia. $2.50.

Washington Irving's "Tales of a Traveller" appears this year in a very attractive illustrated edition, the illustrations being by George Hood. The book will doubtless be a holiday favorite.

Trade of the World. By James Davenport Whelpley. The Century Company, New York. $2.

Mr. Whelpley's volume is valuable because it is a reflex of first-hand investigation. If he tells us about Austria or Germany or Belgium or Italy or Japan or China, it is because he has visited practically every country about which he writes. Particularly at the present time, when the new tariff has called forth a new interest in international trade, this volume is timely. It would have been easy to make such a volume too encyclopædic and too statistical. But Mr. Whelpley has known how to set forth his facts in a way to appeal to the ordinary reader.

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BY THE WAY

"Stevenson's 'A Child's Garden of Verse' is our best Christmas seller," said a leading New York bookseller the other day. "Special editions of standard works, illustrated by popular artists, come next; then the old favorites, the Dickens and Washington Irving stories."

David Warfield does not believe in the stereotyped repetition of a rôle—at least not in "The Auctioneer." "As to set methods," he says, "I don't know what I do. When on the stage I am apt to change my plans entirely around. I do the things that come to me naturally." It seems that it's burlesque that gives an actor the privilege of taking these liberties—"Burlesque taught me to never mind cues, to put on my own feelings at the moment."

Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith, in an interview about his new book, "In Dickens's London," was asked which he preferred—Dickens or Thackeray. "He grinned a little as he answered, 'I like Thackeray best. When I get blue,' he said, 'I just get out my Thackeray—this book oftenest—each page, each paragraph, is a gem.'" His cure for the blues was "Vanity Fair."

The Imperator will hereafter sail direct for Cherbourg, France, instead of making a call at Plymouth, England. Leisurely travelers will regret the change, for a glimpse of Plymouth on a bright spring day makes one wonder why the Pilgrim Fathers ever left that charming place for the "bleak New England shore."

The citizens of Imperial Rome in the year A.D. 300, says the "Scientific American," were favored with a supply daily of over 400 gallons of water per capita, as against a daily supply of about 100 gallons per capita for the citizens of New York at the present writing. No doubt much of this overplus of water in Rome was wasted; the rest went to supply the splendid public and private fountains and the magnificent public baths, for, as the "Scientific American" remarks, the Romans of those days had a "passion for cleanliness."

The three great contributions made during the nineteenth century to the power of the world—the dynamo, the gas engine, and the steam turbine—were all made by Europe, says William Hard in "Everybody's Magazine," writing of "Better Business." Our estimate of how much we can learn from the foreigner, says Mr. Hard, is too frequently indicated by the aphorism quoted in the foreign export trade, "If the foreigner does not understand English, speak louder." We need more receptiveness to the fresh ideas of other nations, is the editorial comment of "Everybody's."

The yield per acre of cereals in the United States, according to Mr. Howard H. Gross, President of the National Soil Fertility League, is approximately only forty per cent of the European yield. Man per man, however, the American farmer produces more than twice as much as his European contemporary, but he requires practically five times the area upon which to do it. "If the American farmer will cultivate one-half the area and do it well, it will increase his total production and net him dollars where he now makes quarters."

In a talk to store employees Mr. J. W. Hinrath, an efficiency engineer, says in the December bulletin of the National Retail Dry Goods Association: "Remember that everything you do in the store, and outside of it for that matter, has some influence on making a customer decide either to come again or go elsewhere to trade." This is a golden motto which might well be inscribed on the pay envelope of every department store employee in our great cities. It might result in fewer resolutions on the part of customers "never to go in that place again."

The Century Opera House in New York City is to be remodeled after the close of the present season so as largely to increase the number of the cheaper seats. Under the new arrangement the house will seat 3,500 instead of, as now, 2,100.

Under the heading "Madonna Yet to Be Painted," a Roman Catholic contemporary says: "There is a picture yet unpainted. It is the picture of the Madonna in her declining years." It may also be said that a Madonna yet unpainted is the Jewish Madonna. Painters of every nationality have painted the Madonna as an idealized type of their own race, but what great painting portrays her as of the race to which she really belonged?

Six hundred and forty-four Yale students—about a seventh of the total enrollment—are said to be earning at least a part of their way through the University. Their total earnings are reported as amounting to $72,000 a year. Though this does not make a high average, these facts may well be set off against the stories of extravagant living on the part of wealthy students, some of whom spend thousands of dollars a year while supposedly getting their education.

A Kentucky humorist declares that for simplicity of living his people deserve the blue ribbon. Discussing the matter of breakfasts, he says: "The standard Kentucky breakfast has been from immemorial times fixed by Lexington. It is simple, manly, stimulating, and above all free from ostentation: Rise at 5:30 A.M.; three cocktails; a chew of tobacco; coffee." Needless to say, this humorist must belong to the almost extinct race of "Colonels" and probably resides at a "tavern."

Wall Street recently had a record "dullest day" in stocks; on November 24 only 57,274

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shares were dealt in. Previous low records were February 14, 1888, when the transactions amounted to 47,209 shares, and "blizzard day" in the same year, when only about 1,500 shares were sold.

This is apparently an off year among the budding dramatic geniuses. For the first time since it was offered, it is reported, the John Craig dramatic prize at Harvard will not be awarded, for the reason that none of the plays submitted is deemed of sufficient merit to deserve such distinction.

New York City now takes first place among the cities of the country as to the amount of postal savings deposits. On October 31 of this year there were 33,839 depositors, with a total of $3,092,099 on deposit, in the New York postal district. More than 61 per cent of the depositors were of foreign birth, and they held over 80 per cent of the deposits.

It is always difficult for theatrical managers to fill rôles that call for exceedingly small persons; and in trying to find a heroine for a recent production in London of "Hänsel und Gretel" the search extended to Wales, where a young lady, Miss Sybil Vane, was found, who is only four feet nine inches in height, but whose voice is of three octaves compass. She is said to be the smallest prima donna ever seen in London.

Items of current interest as found in newspaper headlines are: "Not Even in Charity May Catholics Dance the Tango" (according to Cardinal Farley's ruling), "Mrs. Pankhurst Sails with $20,000 Raised for Militants' Campaign," "Bramwell Booth and Ballington Booth United After Seventeen Years' Estrangement," "Dudley Field Malone Sworn in as Collector of the Port of New York," "Gianakopulos the Greek Wins the Yonkers Marathon."

Unmarried persons are to be subject to an extra levy of twenty per cent in the new French income tax, a despatch announces. Another newspaper despatch, however, affords some consolation to bachelors; it is that Sir Thomas Lipton, in building his new yacht, Shamrock IV, has employed only unmarried men, for the reason that "married men might betray the secrets of her construction to their wives." Sir Thomas, it may be added, is a bachelor himself, and is perhaps prejudiced in favor of similar unfortunates.

Fishing through the ice in a Vermont lake is described by a writer in the "National Sportsman" as the finest of winter sports. Even the criticism of some humorous natives failed to quell the enthusiasm of the fishermen. The comment was on this line, concerning the pickerel that had been caught: "Why, good gracious, boys, you are robbing the cradle! You don't mean to keep those little fifteen-inch fellows, do you? We always used to throw back any under two feet. Oh, I tell you fishing isn't what it was when we were boys!"

Few people, says the "Progressive Farmer," are careful enough in writing their names and addresses. Printed stationery, it says, should be used by the up-to-date farmer. This would not only be of advantage to the farmer's business standing, but would prevent trouble, confusion, and loss. The "Progressive Farmer" advises every farmer to name his farm and have this and his own name printed on letters and envelopes. A sensible idea.

Raisuli, the Moroccan chieftain who was at one time famous by reason of his kidnapping exploits, was recently visited by Mr. George E. Holt, who describes his experience in "Travel." Raisuli was found in his stronghold, the walled town of Arzila, and readily granted an interview to the traveler. He was invited to come to America. "Allah forbid!" was the quick reply. "I fear my welcome would be too cordial." Raisuli realized the fact that the Perdicaris kidnapping was not forgotten.

The "American farm-house" type of architecture, with improvements suggested by clever architects, seems to be growing in favor with suburban residents. "House and Garden" for December prints some exceedingly attractive pictures and plans of such houses. The gambrel roofs, spacious porches, and general aspect of solid comfort of these houses make them most alluring.

"I am an exceedingly clever man," said Mr. Bernard Shaw in a speech reported in the "Metropolitan" magazine. "You laugh; but I presume you are not laughing at the fact, but only because I do not bore you with the usual modest cough. Now pick out somebody not quite so clever. How much am I to have, and how much is he to have?" Mr. Shaw argued that equality of income is socially desirable, and that public education, sanitation, municipal dwellings, old age pensions, inheritance taxes, etc., are all plans for redistributing the national income on a basis of equality, and that this tendency is to continue until incomes are practically equal throughout the community.

The last four per cent grade of any considerable length on any transcontinental main line, according to the "Railway Age Gazette," that on the Denver and Rio Grande Railway over the Wasatch Mountains, has just been replaced by a two per cent grade. A saving in operating expense of several hundred dollars a day will be effected by the change.

"What is the meaning of the word adage?" the schoolmaster asked. "A place to put cats into," was the boy's answer. "What put such an idea into your head?" "Well, sir, doesn't it say in Shakespeare, 'Like the poor cat in the adage'?"

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